PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

TEN PAGES

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,409—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
18th Feb.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th „	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6595
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th „	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	6605
18th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th „	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th „	EGYPT	7914	.....	.....
22nd „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9900
13th „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected against all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
TARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	X.	3rd March 1905.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,035	Guionnet	31st March „

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 910; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 6 p. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,000 tons, on or about 21st February.

FOR EAST COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL FOR AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT. CONTRACT WITH

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† OHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,080	5th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	20th „ „
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th „ „
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Ficino. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 640.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	28th Feb, 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE.
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50	At Rs.	5-10 p.M
HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10	„	5-0 „
BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10	„	3-8 „

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION

to Bona-fide Purchasers.

TO BE HAD
of all Respectable Dealers, and
WHOLESALE OF
THE MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.

ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA-CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.

LOCATION: CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, FEB, 13TH.

OUR OPENING PERFORMANCE A TRIUMPH.

WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST BE TRUE.

Absolutely the Biggest and best CIRCUS ever seen here.

NOT HUNDREDS BUT THOUSANDS were unable to obtain admission on Saturday last.

SALE OF ALL TICKETS WAS STOPPED long before our advertised time to perform.

A PERFECT FURORE WAS CREATED BY

THE GREATEST WILD ANIMAL ACTS IN THE WORLD.

From Carl Hagenbeck's, Hamburg.

THE MARVELLOUS LION AND ELEPHANT ACT.

The Perfection of Animal Training.

After doing several sensational tricks this act finishes by the Elephant mounting a tricycle with the Lion on his back and peddling several times round the ring.

THE WONDERFUL TIGER AND HORSE PERFORMANCE.

The only TIGER riding a Jockey act.

THE COMIC ELEPHANT AND PONY.

These acts take place in a specially constructed ring 40 feet diameter with iron bars 18 feet high introduced by HERR ERNST ZAPF.

AUSTRALIA'S GRANDEST AND BEST AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISE.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist

HERR VON DER MENDEN.

PRICES.

	Rs. as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24 0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle...	4 0
Chairs on raised platform	3 0
2nd Chairs	2 0
Stalls	1 0
Gallery, natives only	0 8

Box Office at :—SOUNDY & Co.

Where Plan is now on view.

HAL GEORGE, Representative.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE ACTING AGENT Bengal and North Western Railway Gorakhpur is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 10th MARCH, 1905, for the SUPPLY of OILS, from 1st April, 1905 to 31st March, 1906.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not mind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. N. W. R.

Samastipur, 27th January, 1905.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort Bombay, known as SIRDAR'S GUNJ and the OLD SECRETARIAT, formerly the property of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E., and purchased in February, 1885, by him from Government and now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square yards, as follows :—

1. KARNAC CASTLE (Old Secretariat Building) Apollo and Hummum Streets, together with 812 sq. yards of vacant land. The building comprises ground floor used as offices with two floors above also occupied as offices.

2. SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 1224 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in about 1862 and comprises four floors. The ground floor is used for shops and offices and 3 floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.

3. SHAMS MANZIL, Hummum—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1893 and comprises ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above occupied as offices and chambers.

4. JAHANARAH, Dean and Tamarind Streets together with 747 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in 1893, comprises ground floor used as offices and two upper Stories used as offices and chambers.

5. KADIR MAKAN Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.

6. PLOT of vacant land 800 sq. yards in area having a frontage of 120 yards on Bruce Street.

The Sole Executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the above either as a whole or in the lots set out above.

Farther particulars as to rental outgoings, etc., and orders for inspection can be obtained on application from the Sirdar Diler Jungs Agency, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in to the Sole Executor or to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors, for the Executor. In the event of any offer or offers being accepted such acceptance will be subject to the provision that a formal contract for sale and purchase with all necessary provisions as to title completion, etc., shall be entered into.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors to to the Sole Executor of the Estate of the late
NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E.

CROFT MODY & CO.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.

T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.

CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.

GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.

BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 1st and 2nd March, 1905, for the purpose of BALLOTING for TWO ELECTIVE TRUSTEES, of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. H. E. E. Procter and Mr. Frank Ritchie, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1905.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 11th February, 1905.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING, of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1905 at 6 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

25th January, 1905.

Re Estate of JEHANGIR DARASHAH RANDELIA, late of Bombay Parsi inhabitant deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 21st day of November, 1903, and probate of whose Will was granted on the 19th day of June, 1904, to Hormusji Jehangir Randelia, a son of the said deceased, the Sole Executor named in the said Will, are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned as Attorneys to the said Mr. Hormusji Jehangir Randelia, at their Office, 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after the expiration of which time, the assets of the estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 23rd day of January, 905

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Attorneys for the Executor.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:

Furniture, such as tables, easy and light chairs, cupboards mirror door wardrobe chest-of-drawers, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, Chubb's safe on stand.

1 camera, 1 half-plate enlarging apparatus with lense with arrangement for incandescent light.

1 D B B L O F Gun.
2 S B Guns 1 Manchester rifle, sword, etc.
1 cartridge codak camera 5 by 4 with lens.
1 sandlewood carved cabinet suitable for present.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Lady's and gent's new chain Columbia bicycle.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 grey Arab horse, 6 years old, going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which my be offered!

AUCTION SALE of the MACHINERY, etc., of the Empire Steam Laundry, Bleaching and Dyeing Co., Ld., in Liquidation at Arthur Road, near Jacob Circle next to Hindustan Mill.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst, at 2 p.m., the whole of the machinery, tools, and implements, and office furniture of the above Company, consisting of 10 H.-P. engine boiler washers, rollers, ironers, dampeners, drying room, wash-room indicators iron and woolen tanks, polishing irons, 2 laundry waggons tables, chairs, writing tables, cupboards, stationery, copying press, &c

The above is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Ditmar's Show Room, the valuable household furniture by Benjamin, such as drawing room suit of sofa and chairs, writing table, cheval glass, teapoys, curtain brackets Jardiniers, pedestals, pillars, large studio easel, easel, lay figure exhibition oil-paintings such as Bye Bye Papa, Indian snake charmer Lord, Northcote study from life, wandering, doctor, meister, hamal, view from the portico of Sir J. J. Art School, Maratha woman, study on brown paper, statues such as Apollo Belvidere, millaus sisters, lady with a tiger, Iron and Venus, terracotta Panan and Dresden figures, standing lamps, brass double bedstead, etc., the property of the late Mr. V. D. MEHTA, Artist.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on views four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Jenkin's House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room drawing room and bedroom furniture, Chesterfield sofas, glass ware and crockery, best plateiware, ebonized iron framed cottage piano by Ross & Co., copying press on stand, table ornaments, pictures, Brussels carpets, windproof lamps, &c., the property of N. Byramjian, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF THE MACHINERY AND TOOLS OF THE RIPON ROAD METAL STAMPING WORKS AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at No. 24 A Ripon Road, Byculla, near the Parsee Statue.

The whole of the machinery and tools of the above factory, consisting of one 16 h. p. oil engine, drawing presses, lathes, cutting machines, rolling machines, from foundry boxes and tools for brass foundry smitton and other tools, brass and wooden patterns, office furniture, &c.

The whole will be put up in one or more lots as a going concern. It is a good going factory the best equipped of its kind in India for turning out hollow ware (household utensils), out of brass German silver and alluminium sheets, and is a good established business. The owner is selling only because he is not latterly keeping good health.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt from and offers received by Mr. B. K. Dossal, at No. 21, Ripon Road, Byculla, before 12 o'clock noon any day before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th February 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 56 and 65 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction at the above mentioned place on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseeds in bags, hurra in bags, bundles of cotton and coir ropes, boxes of luggage, boxes of cigars bundles of iron bar and hoops, bundles of corrugated iron sheets, bundles of iron pickaxe and powras, bags of dry chilies, bundles of dates and grocery, cotton and waste cotton in bundles, bundles of waste paper and records, lot of iron hoops and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th February, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the B B & C I Railway Company Messrs MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th Inst, at 2 p.m. at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage, booked parcels and other goods.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL BELONGING TO THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED, SITUATED AT FERGUSON ROAD PAREL.

Under instructions from the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Star of India Mills, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1905, at 3 p.m., in one lot,

All the freehold and leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery; such as boilers engines, spindles, machinery tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of Messrs. Nanu, Hormusjee & Co., attorneys for the Debenture-holders, Meadows Street, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 13th February, 1905.

MOST POPULAR

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

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EVERY FORM OF WEAKNESS.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 30, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 160° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 0-5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 0-5-3 per case, at Bandora.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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	Rs.
SUPERIOR TURKISH HAND TOWELS 44" by 23"	10 per doz.
FANCY STRIPED TURKISH TOWELS 44" by 19"	6 ,,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,00
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£281,500

HEAD OFFICE:

43, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager

Esplanade, Road Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,, 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,, 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Manager,

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

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17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
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Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE; SIMLA.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

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New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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1903 ..... £ 16,508,900

Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

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GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net)	5,613 for £1,790,053
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 369,695
Annual Income	£1,333,130
Assets	£8,688,943

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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FOR REPRODUCING HAIR ON HORSES AND OTHER ANIMALS.

In Collapsible Tubes, Rs. 1-2 each.

THIS is a capital preparation for promoting and stimulating the growth of hair where it has been removed by scrapes, cuts, bruises, saddle-galls, harness-chafes, blister marks, broken knees, etc., any it expedites the healing of the wound.

If the roots have not been destroyed, the hair will begin to appear in six or eight days after using the Ointment; but it must be borne in mind that if the roots are destroyed, this Preparation (or any other) will not reproduce hair.

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GABLONZ a N. BOHEMIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLASS BANGLES, TUMBLERS, PRISMS, SALT-STANDS, KNIFE-RESTS, IMITATIONS OF CORAL BEADS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Well introduced and well situated AGENTS WANTED all over India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clan MacArthur, 2566 tons, Captain B B Pigot, sailed on Saturday for Jedah, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Heighington, 1837 tons, Captain, P N Toft, sailed yesterday for Jedah, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE steamer Shahnoor, 2198 tons, Captain J E Davidson, sailed on Saturday for Jedah, with a general cargo and 87 deck passengers.

THE steamer Islami, 1604 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah, with a general cargo and 64 passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, 1922 tons, Captain N Leslie, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Liverpool 13th January with a general cargo.

THE steamer Birdeswald, 2601 tons, Captain W Craig, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Karachi 8th February with a general cargo.

THE Wilso Line steamer Othello, 3327 tons, Captain H Bradley arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Hull, with a general cargo and coal and two passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Carey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushehr via Karachi 4th February, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Miller, Mr J Smith, Major J N Burn, Mr Batty, Mr F Frazier, Mr R Macaulay, Mr C Sillem, Mr Lloyd, Mrs Hayter and two children, Mrs Byrne, Miss Hopkins, Mr L Condon, Mrs Ford, Mr J Condon and 193 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Company's steamer Caromandel, 3783 tons, Captain E M Montford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 23rd January via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Bennett, Mrs Lowndes, Miss Bower, Mr O Clarke, Mr C Boulard, Mr Pitman, Mr and Mrs and 2 Miss Fisher, Mr G Spear, Miss Griffin and 53 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 11.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2301	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Soutou			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130		Crackul		W & A Graham & Co
Landaura	2157	Farquharson			M M & Co
Ogilpara	1309		Upper		M M & Co
Islands	33[illegible]	Brooks			M M & Co
Hydra	881	Jonsson			
Falls of Keltie	2150	Kilg			Andrew Yule & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tolhoy
Hesslne	931	Lorne			Bo & P S N Co
Lindenfels	186[illegible]		Broksuk		Glade & Co
Tillippo Artelli	782		Ladonicle		T M & Co
Lawada	2124		Hodgson		M M and Co
Dwarka	759	Carey			M Mackenzie & Co
Clan Mackenzie	1922	Leslie			Finlay Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

G&R City of Oxford	2603	Hailey	Kurrachi 14-2	K Nixon & Co
F O Macdonald	3 12	Haywood	Havre, 20 27-2	F M & Co
H Sultan	1784	Burmeister	Zanzibar	13-2 A Strandes
M Nubia	3444	Tilard	Shanghai	22-2 P & O Co
N Heighington	1837	Toft	Aden	12-2 B & P S N Co
P Clan Buchanan	1917	Cowle		N F Muir & Co

P. DOCK M. DRY DOCK.

Furi	643	Ahmed		Shpd & Co
Penani	552	Ma'omed	B Negar	11-2Shephed & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent
1	Tievlein	2555		Goldesmith	China	15-2 P & O Co
3	D Baldulno	914		Canepa	Genoa	15-2 G Crocco
4	Ischia	2784		Maga Zini	China	17-2 G crocco
7	Morocco	2316		Borchall	Karachi	14-2 F Muir & Co
9	Warlburg	3609		Schmidt	K'obl	17-2 Glad- & Co
12	Macedonia	5245		Bennett	London	4-3 P & O Co
15	Shadwell	2692		Tointon	Antwerp	18-2 M M & Co
16	Birdeswald	2603		Craig	Genoa	24-2 T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Clan Mackenzie s	Leslie	Liverpool, Jan 13
	Birdaswald s	Craig	Karachi, Feb 8
11	Dwarka s	Carey	Buar b, Feb 4
	Islami s	Hughes	Jedah, Jan 22
	Othello s	Bradley	Hull, Jan 8
12	Clan Macneil s	Beer	Mauritius, Feb 1
	Coromandel s	Montford	Shanghai, Jan 13

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Glosmin s	Lysmouth	Moulmein
	Bullmba s	Kilpatrick	Zanzibar, &c
	Den of Airlie s	Cumming	Liverpool
	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Aden
	Clan MacArthur s	Pigot	Jedah
	Shahnoor	Davidson	Jedah
12	Heighington s	Toft	Jedah

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Caledonia, for London
" Clan Buchanan, for China
" Birdeswald, for Antwerp, Marseilles, &c
" Lawada, for Zanzibar, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
2	Ataka	Calcutta
3	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
7	Clan Lamont	Coast
7	Okhla	Rangoon
8	Lalpoora	Calcutta
9	Mombassa	London

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay Mails of 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 9th instant.

The City Line Co's s s Trentham Hall left at Suez for Bombay on the morning of the 10th instant.

HONGKONG, FEB. 11.

The P and O Co's steamer Simla, left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The Homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Armand Behic from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on the 10th inst. at 3 p. m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the 10th instant and may be expected here on or about the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 66 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 8 bales hides P E Boyce and Sons, 26 bales skins B M Kocks; 50 cwts condiments Morwanjee Pronjiajee and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—6 bales carpets Latham and Co 1 bale carpets King King and Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—1436 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.
Shadwell s—2006 cwts myrabollams Wadjee Becher.

FOR HAMBURG.

Warlberg s—200 cwts gum H Virdhar; 75 cwts oil banum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 4 pots geranium oil and 200 cwts fenugrio Volkart Bros; 127 casks wet skins Allajiwa Mahabar.

FOR GENOA.

City of Oxford s—2025 cwts gingellyseed Killick Nixon & Co; 2000 cwts gingellyseed Ernst Lam and Co; 412 bales cotton and 2400 cwts teaseed Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES

Deo Baldulno s—720 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—168 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 151 cwts sharkfins R Dhunjee and Co.
Tientsin s—260 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 41 cwts raisins 18 cwts kismis and 30 cwts angoor M Cassum 750 cwts onion M Fulchund.

A COMFORT TO EVERY HOME.

No Home should be unprovided with these three simple Medicines:—

ACORIDINE,

The Infallible Indigestion Cure Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PULMONIA.

Acknowledged the best and safest Medicine ever known for Coughs, Colds, and all affections of the Chest and Lungs. Rs. 1-8 per bottle,

ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION,

The great remedy for pain, Re. 1 per bottle.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

BEYNON & CO.,

CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,

STANDARD PHARMACY, FORT, BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH

BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Bombay mails of 23th ult., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£89 3-8	=	—1-8
3 do. Reuben	£99 3-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling			
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£107 3-4	=	do
	£66	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 1-4	=	—1-16
2 months hence	27 7-8	=	—1-16
Spot in New York	61 1-2	=	—1-8

EXCHANGE—

Paris cheques	25'17 1-2	=	+1
Berlin	20'47 1-4	=	—1
New York Demand	4'88	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	=	do
" " Fine Trade	2 1-2 per cent	=	do
Bills	2 7-8 per cent	=	+1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	=	+1-8

LITHERS—

Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	2 3-4 per cent	=	+1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments—Bills on Madras, Rs. 20,000 at 1s 3-32d.

Extra Council Bills allotments—Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 90,000 at 1s, 4 1-16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Bombay	£	50,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	80,000
Gold do	£	30,000

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 17 J.-F., sellers dull.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 8 3-8

ARRIVALS—

Steamers—Olympia and Palistrina.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·00 — 9. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 11-16. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000. Imports 20,000. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
3'91	3'97	3 99
— 10	— 9	— 10
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·01	4·03	4·05
— 10	— 10	— 10
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·06	4·07	4·08
— 10	— 10	— 10

Receipts at U S Ports	13,000
Do. last year	21,000
Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Do. do Continent	10,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·70	— 10
Futures, month of March	7·73	— 11 Futures declined owing Bear pressure and Bulls unloading.
Do. do. July	7·32	— 12

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 9-16	—1-16
Futures, month of May	7·16	— 13
Do. do. Aug.	7·25	— 1-2
Tone at close	steady.	

Week's receipts at U.S. ports	86,000
" exports to Great Britain	58,000
" Continent	45,000
Stock of cotton at U S. ports	744,000
" " interior ports	626,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 10th February, 1905:—

Cotton	35,349 bales.
Wheat	11,502 cwts.
Linseed	12,771 "
Rape, Sal and Mustard	3,098 "
Gingellyseed	15,310 "
Poppyseed	240 "
Groundnuts	790 "
Castorseed	943 "
Rice	23,395 "
Myrabollams	3,844 "
Cottonseed	17,614 "
Mowrasseed	nil
Gram	2,227 "
Jowar	7,271 "
Maize	24 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion..... Rs. 8,60,600
Exports 'Caledonia' from London.

BOMBAY, FEB. 11.

Exchange—Tone firmer.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1-16d	
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-16d	
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d	
Do 6 do	do	1s. 4 11-32d.	
French Francs 3 do	do	170 1-2	
Marks 3 do	do	138 3-4	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		138	
Shanghai 30 do	do	198	
Japan 30 do	do	148 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet

Cash	98·4
1st Settlement 1st March	98·4

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 2nd February	6	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 24th January	6	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.

Ready	5 11 0	to 5 12 0
Forward April-May	6 2 6	

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore. Ready.	5 7 0	to 5 8 0
Do Forward April-May	5 9 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5 14 0	to 5 15 0
Do Forward April-May	6 2 0	

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	6 3 0	
Forward April-May	6 11 0	to 6 12 0

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	28 8 0	to 29 0 0
Forward April-May	30 4 0	

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish	Rs. 43	to 44
15 per cent Mixed	42 8	to 43
50 per cent. "	40 8	to 41
Black Kutnee "	34	to 35

Wheat.—Tone firm.

White Delhi Wheat	4 8 to 4 9	Ready R. D.
Do	4 11	April-May Do.
White Hathras	4 9	Do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.

Estimated sales	bales	6,000
Imports	do.	11,000

Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
3·89	3·92	3·94
—5	—5	—5
May-June	June-July	July-Aug
3·95	3·98	3·99
—5	—5	—5
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·01	4·02	4·03
—5	—5	—5

COTTON.—The market is easier with quotations Rs. 4 to 5 lower than yesterday. There is a fair enquiry from Mills for ready and forward deliveries.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	165	155	Ready and 25 Feb
Bengals (M.G.) (Ry. terms)	168	158	do
Sind-Punjab M. G.	168	158	do
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	175	169	do
Khandeish do.	166	160	do
Jalgaon do.	168	162	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	176	170	do
Karanja do. do. do.			
Akola do. do. do.			
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	183	177	do
Dhamangamm Poolgamm (M-G)	178	172	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	181	175	do
Broach (M.-G.)	203	198	25 Feb.
Do. do	207	203	15-25March
Dharwar (S.-G)		189	25 May
Westerns	179		do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Quiet
Surats	Quiet
Good Bhownagger	...
The Manchester Market has been	Steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 3-8
2 per cent Reduced	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	93
Bar Silver	28 1-1

JOHN HADDON AND CO'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Annatto Seek.—The market is very quiet. Consumers are not supporting the market, consequently prices are quite nominal. 6d is now unobtainable. For the next sales there will be about 25 bags for disposal.

Beeswax.—The market is quiet, but there is undoubtedly a better tendency. Shipments of East Indian wax should come to a fair market. Prices to-day range from £5 15 to £6. A few parcels held for higher prices at present do not move off.

Cinchona Bark.—At the Dutch Auctions held on the 21st, the smaller supply of 9,870 packages was offered. There was a good demand, and the Bark was disposed of at rather easier rates, the unit being 6, 15 cents, equivalent to 1 1-8 London parity. East Indian Bark we valued according to analysis. Ledgeriana original stem 4d. to 7d, renewed stem 6d to 6 1-2d, crown renewed 2 1-2d to 6 1-2d, original 1 3-4d to 5 1-2, red original stem 2d to 4 1-4d per lb.

Copra.—The market for Malabar continues dead. No business has been done; sellers are quoting £19-5 c i f. This week sellers of Java sundried have been somewhat reserved.

Ginger.—The markes is in a very dull state, both here and on the Continent, where buisness is extremely difficult. In sales this week the offerings of Calicut and Cochin Ginger were all bought in.

Kapoc.—The market is steady and a moderate business has been done. We quote Calcutta ordinary to good at 2 1-2 to 5d per lb.

Lemon Grass Oil.—The market is quiet but steady. On the spot good oil is worth 7 3-4d to 8d per ounce.

Pepper.—The market is quiet. A small business has been done in Tellicherry Black at 49-9 down to 49 c i f. In sales 80 bags of Fair Tellicherry offered were bought in at 5 3-4d.

Shells (M O P)—In the first sales of the year held during the week there were 74 packages of Bombay offered which met with a steady markes and sold as follows D S to bold £4 2 6 to £5, small and very small £1 15, to £2 8, pickings 18 to £2 15, pieces £1 12 to £2 17-6 per cwt.

Tortoiseshell.—The opening sales of the New Year contained under the heading of Bombay and Zanzibar, 2,233lbs. There was a good demand and 2140lbs sold. Selected heavy reddish 38, small to bold sorts 24 to 25, pickings slightly defective 17-6 to 18, ordinary to fair 8 to 14-6 picking rough scabby and defective 4-6 to 6-6, hoof 5 to 10, yellowbelly 10 to 15 per lb.

Tea Indian.—The sales this week totalled 33,500 packages, of which 1,800 were from S India. Very common tea sold with a better tendency and fair common to medium improved 1-8d to 1-4d per lb. There was good competition for the better class of Assams, which showed a satisfactory advance, the demand for tippy Pekoes and Orange Pekoes and good Assams being the general feature.

All descriptions of produce sold to the best possible advantage.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, February 13, 1905.

1. The Battalion will fall in for Church Parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 5-15 p.m. on Sunday the 19th instant.

Dress—Khaki, Helmets and Side Arms. Bandoliers will not be worn.

2. Match 1X, Cadets will be competed for on the 16th instant.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

To Cure Horse Ailments

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Backs, Sore Shoulders, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Mud Rash and Cracked Heels in Horses (see Veterinary Book on bottle).

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs, 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BAILEY—February 5, at Shortlands, Kent, the wife of Frank G Bailey, (formerly of the "Englishman") of a daughter. (By cable).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAWFORD—February 3, at Ranegunge, the wife of G Crawford, of a daughter.
LOGAN—February 2, at Nellikoppam, South Arcot, the wife of S R Logan, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SAUNDERS—February 9, a Posilippo, Naples, John O'Brien Saunders, C I E, Managing Proprietor of The Englishman, aged 52. (By cable.)
THOMPSON—January 31, at Etah, U P, after a short illness, Joan Prudence Alison, (Joy) the dearly beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs H J A Thompson, aged 5 years, 3 months and 15 days.

"PULMOTONES."

For the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Chest Complaints Generally.

DIRECTIONS.—Take one or two Pulmotones two or three times daily.

EACH

"PULMOTONE"

CONTAINS

Guaiacol
Quinine
Hypophosphite
Calcium "
Ferric "
Sodium "
Potassium "
Manganese "
Strychnine "

Rs. 1-8 per bottle of 25.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 59m. High water, 4-4m., 7-34a. Low water, 11-0m., 11-33a.

First Criminal Sessions,
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Junior Hockey Tournament, Finals,
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade,
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning at 11 o'clock.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF MOKALA.—H. H. the Sultan of Mokala, attended by twelve followers, arrived in Bombay on Friday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Caledonia. He is staying in a bungalow at Baboola Tank Road.

RARE ANIMALS AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Mr. Adrian Treo, partner of Messrs. E gm. Tweier and Co. Trieste, who has brought a collection of rare and valuable animals to Bombay, such as the Giraffe Zebra, Puma or American Lion, etc., has deposited them on his own account at the Victoria Gardens for a few days, and has thereby given the Bombay public a very good opportunity of seeing such rare and valuable animals.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Krishna Rao, Wasoodeo a clerk employed in the Loco. Superintendent's office at Parel and residing at Dadar Koombharwada, has reported to the police that during Thursday night his house was broken into and two boxes containing ornaments and clothing of the value of Rs. 334 were carried away. On a search being made the boxes were found broken open in a field about fifty paces off the house and the contents extracted.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of January last 1 bullock was sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owner, while 6 horses and 83 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 216 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 7 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 19 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played at Messrs W. B. Green and Co's. Restaurant during dinner hour to-day:—

March	A Scientoso	E Kaiser
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Waltz	Nusere Edelknaben	C N Giehrer
Selection	The Belle of New York	Godfrey
March	Semper Fidelis	J P Sousa
Descriptive Patrol	The Coon's Patrol	A Latter
Valse	Rose	G Dupree
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest	A Pryor

SAD SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—At Parel Road on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Satyabhama, a Hindu girl, aged twelve years. It appeared from the evidence that about four days ago the deceased asked her husband to allow her to go to her native country to take part in a marriage ceremony, but as there was nobody to accompany her he refused to let her go. The deceased seemed to take this to heart and on Saturday morning she went to a well and deliberately jumped into it. A Hindu who saw this jumped after her, but being unable to swim failed to save her. A verdict of suicide was returned.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At the Town Hall on Saturday night, Mr. Fred, B. Smith of New York, International Secretary for the promotion of Christian work among men, delivered a third address before a large gathering of young men, the subject of the evening's discourse being "sins that kill." In the course of his address the speaker referred to the 7th Chapter of the Proverbs in the Bible, and exhorted the audience against the sins of impurity, gambling and intemperance, which killed young men. He admonished young men to determine there and then to be pure in their body and mind and not to commit any of these sins. The address was concluded as usual with a short prayer.—Last night Mr. Fred, B. Smith delivered his last address in Bombay, the subject of his discourse being "a fatal mistake."

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of a newly born male child. The evidence showed that one Dharma Chundoo, a rope-maker, noticed the body of the child floating in a quarry hole situated in an cart off Matarpakady Road, Mazagon, on Saturday afternoon. Dharma informed the police, who had the body removed from the water. Enquiries were made and the alleged mother Suntoo was arrested. It was alleged that the mother, who is a widow, gave birth to the child on Monday last, and had it thrown into the quarry hole, which is only a few yards off her house. Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon, who made an autopsy of the body, said that the child had lived and breathed. He was unable to say what the cause of death was. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the child was due to suffocation caused to him by having his throat compressed by his mother Suntoo with her hand, under such circumstances that the act of Suntoo was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

TRADE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLT.

STATE OF THE IRON TRADE.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

THE uncertain position of the raw cotton contracts for spring shipments and spring cargoes to Russia is likely to have some effect upon the markets not only here, but also in the Southern States. Business of all kinds in Russia must be greatly upset just now, and most prudent men will restrict their operations as much as possible or suspend work from design, if not from necessity. The consumption of cotton is in the Moscow and St. Petersburg mills sure to be affected, and the disturbances appear to be spreading to the country districts. In such circumstances it is likely that Russian spinners will cancel contracts for spring deliveries. It is true that as yet but few instances have been heard of, but the telegraphic service to interior points seem sto be disorganised, and the disturbances are very recent. Whether the Government officials are anxious to conceal what is going on in the interior or whether the telegraph operators are making common cause with other strikers is not known, but in either case just as soon as free communication is restored with the interior news may be expected about these spring shipments. If they are cancelled, the effect upon the Liverpool market can be foreseen. The merchants who have sold these contracts to the Russians have hedged by buying futures at Liverpool or New York. If the contracts are cancelled they will sell out the futures and not buy the cotton in the South to cover them. Losses on the futures will be charged against the Russian purchaser of the original contract. Meantime the Southern markets will not benefit by the buying which would otherwise have occured, and will have to find buyers elsewhere. The general effect will be to reduce the consumption of American taken this season by Russia, perhaps to considerable extent unless the disturbances quickly subside.

In the meantime business is upset, and cotton merchants trading with Russia are placed in a dilemma. While they are waiting in the expectation of getting orders to cancel contracts and shipments losses are accumulating on their hedges, and it may be that to recover losses in the midst of what looks like a revolution may not be easy. On the other hand, any order which is not cancelled stands, and the hedge must be held up until the cotton is bought in the South. In such a position news is anxiously awaited, and the risk of a telegraphic break-down in the interior is especially awkward. But one thing is plain—namely, that the Liverpool market has yet to feel the full effect of the disturbances. The volume of contracts and cargoes for spring shipment to Russia is considerable every year, and these shipments generally leave the Southern ports at or about the beginning of March, so as to arrive about the time when the Baltic is free from ice and navigation opens. The only consoling reflection is that, so far as Surat contracts are concerned, many were long ago cancelled on account of the war with Japan, and it is possible that some few contracts for American were cancelled at the same time. The cancelling of the Surat contracts was partly due to the abundance of the Transcaspian cotton crop.

In their cotton letter dated New York, January 17, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. say that "as we approach the date for the publication of the ginners' report, compiled to January 16 by the Census Bureau, the confidence of those who anticipate a decline on the expected large figures increases, while the investment demand waits for that decline before continuing its purchases." In consequence the New York market has been relatively the lowest, and spinners and exporters have been moderate buyers of spot cotton there to supply pressing engagements. Messrs. Hubbard are inclined to think that the planters' avowed determination to hold back cotton and to reduce the acreage for the next crop deserves to be taken more seriously by the trade, and they suggest that "no one who is holding cotton would deliberately plant another large crop to destroy the value of what he has on hand." But by parity of reasoning the holder of cotton should do best of all by producing no cotton whatever next season. Selfish human nature, we imagine, will assert itself in the South as elsewhere, and the more firmly each planter believes that the total acreage will be reduced the harder will he try to increase his own share of it. Every planter's ambition is to produce a bumper crop for himself in a small-crop year, and the fact that he holds cotton will not deter him.

Whatever may be the cause, there is certainly a check in the revival of the iron trade. Whether this be temporary only, and preliminary to a further forward movement, it would be difficult to say, but in any case the tendency in some quarters to ignore the existence of the check is not altogether wise. The reports from America have not of late been so favourable, and it is beginning to be recognised that the States will not be able to take much, if any, iron and steel material from this side, having ample means of coping with any probable demand. During the last three years the productive capacity of America has grown very rapidly, and we have not yet realised the quantity of crude iron which United States furnaces could turn out, were there occasion to display their powers. Mr. Armour points out that about a year ago—i.e., in December, 1903, only 182 United States furnaces were in blast; while the number had grown to 220 by last December. Whenever the tendency to blow-in furnaces is visible the result is that previous records of output are left behind, and it seems possible that the experience will be repeated this year.

The records of the wine trade have an economic as well as a social significance, and the tradition that associates company flotations with champagne appears to have some basis in statistics. Since the enormous destruction of wealth by the South African War financial enterprise has been much restricted, and we are not surprised to find from Messrs. J. R. Parkington and Co.'s interesting annual report that, "influenced by the economic tendency of the times, champagne shows a decline in imports of 318,759 gallons, and 199,502 gallons in duty payment." Of the more generous wines, sherry, which is still waning in favour, has fallen off by 130,048 gallons in imports and 90,330 gallons in home consumption —a decline which, we are told, "occasions regret but no surprise"; what is described as the "resuscitation of port" has been checked by a decline of some 538,000 gallons in imports and nearly 300,000 gallons in duty payments, whilst the small normal consumption of Madeira has also been substantially reduced. Spanish red wines "have, by no means, recovered from the unfortunate check administered in 1903 to their hitherto triumphant progress," nor has the nation sought to alleviate its depression by drinking more freely of the lighter wines. Claret, the sparkling wines of Saumur, Hock, Moselle, and Italian wines all have suffered neglect, and Australian burgundy alone shows an increased importation. Messrs. Parkington find this last fact very gratifying "in view of the much-desired rapprochement with our colonial empire," but others who do not care for colonial vintages may regard it as the final proof of financial stringency.

Messrs. S. W. Royse and Co. in their report on the State of the Chemical trade state—Those who were expecting a great increase of activity with the opening of the New Year have been disappointed, and some complaint is made that the much talked of improvement is not very noticeable in this month. A fair amount of business has, however, been passing, and values remain steady, and the general feeling continues hopeful, although the grave troubles on the Continent have had some disquieting effect. In the Heavy Alkali branch there is a steady demand. Bleaching Powder is firm, and makers ask rather higher prices on spot, but forward value is unchanged. Caustic Soda ulay moves slowly, and concessions in price are offered for contracts for three months or longer. Ammonia Alkali continues firm, and Soda Crystals and Bicarbonate are unaltered. Chlorates of Potash and Soda are selling fairly well at the fixed prices. In Tar Products generally there is latterly some improvement, owing to the strikes in Germany. For Benzole 90 per cent. the demand is good and the market hardening. Solvent Naphtha continues steady, deliveries being taken freely by consumers. Crude Carbolic is however, barely steady, but makers are not showing themselves anxious to sell: Crystals are moving quietly and Liquid has laterly rather more enquiry. Pitch is looking a little better and a fair amount of business has been done for early and forward delivery at somewhat higher prices than were talked of about a fortnight ago. Sulphate of Ammonia is firm for near delivery, and higher figures are easily obtainable. In general Chemicals a notable feature is the continued advance and scarcity in Acetate of Lime. Acetate of Soda also continues strong, makers being heavily engaged for some months ahead. Acetates of Lead are steady, but Foreign.—White is rather more plentiful. Nitrate of Lead has advanced 20s. per ton, and is in demand. Other Lead Salts remain steady. In Sulphate of Copper a good trade has been passing, but the position is now rather easier. Green Copperas is dull and is too plentiful. Carbonate and Caustic Potash are very firm, and makers hold out for still higher prices, necessitated by increased cost of raw materials, but consumers content themselves with buying small lots. Arsenic is firmer, some good sales having recently been made. Ammonia Salts are unchanged. Tartaric Acid is only selling slowly, although now so cheap.

The "Deutsche Konfektion," a German trade paper, prints the result of an interview between one of its representatives and the First Attache of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin. The subject discussed was that of Japan's place in the commerce of the world. For twenty years, said the Attache, Germany has been exporting to Japan numerous descriptions of textile goods, both woollen and cotton, but these exports are a

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1905.

HEALTH OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

To the credit of the Indian Medical Service it must be said the health of the native army is steadily improving year by year and will compare favourably with that of any section of the community. The chief causes of sickness among native troops are intermittent fever, dysentery, pneumonia, affections of the respiratory organs, besides those resultant from immorality. But 37 per cent. of the admissions to hospital were of intermittent fever, and dysentery nearly six per cent. Pneumonia, remittent fever and tubercle of the lungs are the chief causes of death. The total number of men invalided for discharge, out of a strength of 124,660, was, last year, 1,395. It is found that native troops suffer less than European troops from small-pox, enteric, simple continued fever, diarrhœa, hepatic affections and one other disease, but on the other hand they are more liable to all other chief causes of sickness, as also from scurvy, even in their own country. As regards sickness, the general contrast lies in the relative incidence of diseases, the result of misconduct, and enteric, and as regards mortality, while enteric fever and hepatic affections hold the first places among European death-rates, pneumonia, remittent fever and dysentery are the diseases most fatal to their native comrades. The native troops of the China Garrison suffered mostly from ague and influenza, whilst those in the Somaliland Field Force from scurvy, ague and pneumonia. The Aden column and the Sikkim-Tibet Mission Force suffered mostly from ague, dysentery and pneumonia. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India comments on these last groups of figures, remarking that they serve at least to show the very various conditions of climate to which the men are liable to be exposed and the results must be considered eminently satisfactory, in view of the sensitiveness of the sepoy to any marked change from the conditions of his native habitat. Bombay Command, it appears, has the highest rates both in regard to sickness and mortality. This has been the case for the past three years. There was less sickness in proportion to the strength last year on account of intermittent fever than in the Burma district and less from pneumonia than in the Punjab. The admissions from tubercle of the lungs and from simple continued fever, continued and remittent fevers were also well below the average for the rest of India, but in most other respects there was an excess. The Punjab Command ranks next in order of unhealthiness and this is due to the excessive sickness from remittent fever, tubercle of the lungs, pneumonia and dysentery and to the higher mortality on account of the three first causes and from cholera.

Reference to the Station Tables shows that there were only two frontier stations which had an average strength of over a thousand men, and in both of these sickness and mortality were very heavy. At Mian Mir the death-rate was 29·17 per mille, of which just over one-half was due to cholera and another fourth to pneumonia. At Ferozepore the death-rate was 22 97, of which one-third was due to pneumonia and one-fifth to remittent fever. As to the stations occupied by small numbers of troops, it is stated that if a list were made of fifteen having the highest death-rates during the past five years, it would be found that on the average eight of the stations which are situated on the North-West or Western Frontier appeared in the list every year, pneumonia and remittent fever being chiefly accountable for the excess mortality. Among the regiments with the most unhealthy record during the past year, and to which reference is made by the Sanitary Commissioner, were the 104th Rifles, now in Bombay, but then at Fort Sandeman, who suffered chiefly from ague, pneumonia and scurvy, the 32nd Lancers at Loralai, the 4th Rajputs at Wana, and the 11th Lancers at Mian Mir. The admissions for influenza rose considerably; the sickness from respiratory diseases, excluding tubercle of the lungs, were less prevalent in the army as a whole. The month of maximum prevalence during the past three years has been February, or somewhat in advance of the local epidemics affecting the European troops. The largest numbers of admissions were recorded among the men at Lansdowne, Dharmsala, Aurangabad, Dehra Dun, Kirkee and Jhansi, the Bengal and Punjab commands being chiefly affected. Cholera carried off eighty men out of 135 attacked last year, the incidence of attacks on strength being the same as among the European troops and prisoners. The figures are an increase on the 26 cases and 15 deaths of the previous year, but the rates are only a little more than half the decimal ratios. Mian Mir was the most conspicuous centre of disease, which broke out in June and lasted a little more than a month, but the great majority of fatalities occurred within a week of the outbreak, the type of attack being very severe. The infection was attributed to the use for drinking purposes of canal water, no protected pipe supply being yet available as in the case of the Europeon garrison. Pneumonia is shown to be the chief cause of death among the native troops, and in 1903 it accounted for over thirty per cent. of the total mortality. There has been little variation in the rates for the past thirteen years. Natives of India are so universally subjected to malarial infection, when aggregated in an unaccustomed climate are found to be peculiarly liable to affections of the lungs, to which also their domestic habits greatly contribute, for their first impulse is to exclude the cold air by preventing ventilation and by covering their heads at night with blankets and quilts which are generally polluted. In hill stations the men suffer most, and only less susceptible are those stationed just within the line of frontier outposts, and there the more or less aboriginal tribesmen who serve in the little tracts of Rajputana. We are told that these considerations apply very generally to the incidence and distribution of other respiratory diseases among the native troops having regard to the fact that the list includes several different pathological conditions with no etiological identity. A retrospect shows that there has been a very considerable diminution in the sick and mortality rates under this heading since 1895, a feature which the statistics of the prisoners also exhibit. The state of the case as regards the Native Army, writes the Sanitary Commissioner, may be appreciated when it is stated that the millesimal admissions and death-rates for the decade 1891-1900 were 33·2 and ·61, whereas in 1903 they had fallen to 22·2 and ·21 respectively, which, indeed, are the lowest on record. The records, he thinks, invite no comment beyond the statement that the incidence in proportion to strength was greatest on the small western coast group on the North-West Frontier and Indus Valley and the hill stations, which in regard to individual stations, some of those on the North-West and Western frontier stood at the head of the list for the past year. A very marked decline in the morbidity and mortality from diarrhœa has been a feature of the returns during the last six years both as regards the native troops and the prisoners. The relative distribution of the disease under this name, "which merely refers to a symptom, is very similar to that of dysentery," and it is in accordance with common experience that in the past year the returns were highest from the Bengal prison and the hill stations. Medical Officers of the cantonments, where the disorder was most prevalent, ascribe the attacks chiefly to chills and to indiscretions in diet.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR.

At the present moment when the question of sugar supply is creating such a widely-spread amount of interest, not only in the United Kingdom, but also in other countries, some facts in connection with Australian sugar production may not be out of place. The immense area embraced by the States forming the Commonwealth, and consequent diversity of climate, enables a greater variety of agricultural produce to be obtained than in any other country, with the exception, perhaps, of the United States. In Queensland and the northern portions of New South Wales almost every description of semi-tropical crop can be grown, including cotton, tobacco, and sugar. During the early part of 1904 New South Wales had 20,219 acres under sugar-cane, mostly in the northern coastal districts, the output being 227,511 tons of cane. In 1903 the area was somewhat larger. The Queensland area under sugar-cane in 1903 was 111,516 acres, the largest yet recorded with the exception of 1901, when it was 112,031 acres. The greater part of the field work in Queensland has hitherto been performed by coloured labour, chiefly that of South Sea Islanders, or Kanakas, as they are generally designated. In New South Wales it was formerly done entirely by white labour, but latterly numerous Asiatics, chiefly Hindus, have been employed. Under Federal legislation no South Sea Islanders are now permitted to enter the Commonwealth, and after December 31st, 1906, all Kanakas found in Australia will be deported. At present Chinese are taking the place of the Kanakas, but, with attention to climatic conditions, the work could be performed by many classes of Europeans, especially from the countries of the Mediterranean. In the southern portions of the Queensland sugar country coloured labour is not essential, but the supply of white labour is largely a matter of wages. It is estimated that in Queensland there are many thousands of acres suitable for sugar cultivation which have yet to be placed under tillage, and it is also stated that in the Northern Territory of South Australia there are extensive districts in which sugar can be grown at a profit. In New South Wales many of the sugar growers formerly grew maize as an alternative crop, but now they are combining the two with dairy farming, finding the three industries a source of considerable profit.

Nearly the whole of the Australian sugar-cane is purchased by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, the head-quarters of which are in Sydney, and which has extensive and well-equipped sugar mills in Queensland and New South Wales. In Queensland the State Government advances money on mortgage for the construction of sugar mills on the co-operative principle. There are about fifteen of these establishments, the cost of each ranging from £60,000 to £20,000, according to size and capacity. They are fitted with the best machinery and managed by experienced men. The total cost was over half a million sterling. Their early success was hindered by the great drought and other outward conditions, but they are now beginning to answer the expectations originally formed. There is a duty of £6 per ton on sugar imported into the Commonwealth, the excise duty being fixed at £3 per ton; but a bounty, equal to £2 per ton, is allowed on all Australian sugar grown by white labour. In 1902, 85 per cent. of the New South Wales sugar was grown by white labour; in Queensland the proportion was only 14 per cent. In 1898 Queensland produced 163,734 tons of sugar, the highest output recorded for that State, 1,542,090 ton of cane being crushed, yielding sugar at the rate of 1·99 tons per acre. In 1902, owing to the dry season, only 641,927 tons were crushed, but the juice attained such a high degree of density that 76,626 tons of sugar were produced, only 8·38 tons of cane being required to make a ton of sugar. It is estimated that the decrease of 538,000 tons of cane on the return of the previous year represented a loss of £486,500, of which the growers' share, with cane at 10s. per ton, would be £269,000. Of the 641,126 tons of cane produced in Queensland in 1902, 10·9 per cent. was produced in the southern or Bundaberg district, 33·5 per cent. in the central or Mackay, and 55·6 per cent. in the northern or Cairns district, which possesses the warmest climate of the three. It has been estimated that the Australian consumption of sugar is about 179,000 tons per annum. In average years the production is about 142,400 tons, necessitating the further production or importation of 36,600 tons. The countries from which sugar is most largely imported into the Commonwealth are Java, Mauritius, and China.

ARMY POLO.

A WRITER in a home contemporary publishes an article on the subject of training polo ponies regimentally, which will have more than an ordinary interest for those who are anxious to regulate and restrain undue expenditure of time and money by officers on polo. The writer in question makes some practical suggestions for decreasing the expense and increasing the usefulness of the game, whereby the authorities may be led to look upon it in a more kindly light than they do. The Army Polo Committee has already reduced the number of ponies allowed to be used in tournaments under its control. The writer we mention would limit the proportion of ponies to be used which have already played in first-class tournaments, so that each year a certain number of newly trained ponies should come into the regimental team. He would also shorten the length of the periods of play, as was done by the Ranelagh Club on the Aldershot day in 1903-04, when the earlier ties were of twenty minutes, and the final game of forty minutes. It is thought that this arrangement would tend to decrease expense by not requiring such big and strong ponies. Ponies would be trained regimentally, and each regiment would have its club, as a society for buying them, like that founded by Major Egerton Green for the 12th Lancers, which has been both a practical and pecuniary success. Moreover, there would be a revision of the rules of the game in the interests of Army polo, in order not to favour so much the older and heavier players.

ALIENS IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

THE increasing number of foreign seamen in the mercantile marine of Great Britain is an evil which continues to form the subject of newspaper articles at home, and it is now high time to consider what steps should be taken to stem the flow of a never-ebbing tide of Scandinavian, Finnish, German, and Russian sailors into ships flying the red ensign. To ask the Government of a country, whose very existence depends on its sea power, Mercantile and Military, to take steps which will ensure that its vessels of commerce shall be manned by natives, in place of aliens, is no more than the plain duty of every patriot. To expect shipowners in the twentieth century to carry boys from sheer patriotism is less than reasonable. It would appear, then, that the Government must take prompt and decided action, and the course which suggests itself as the only practicable one is to pay the shipowner to carry and train boys. A writer in a home contemporary has recently stated that the British boy in 1905 is just as anxious to go to sea as he was a century ago, and although under the present conditions of sea life we are unable to accept this view, we agree with the writer that the British shipowner offers no encouragement to boys who long for the sea-faring life, and will not have them even as indentured apprentices with high premiums. The few boys who do enter the merchant service nowadays come from the training ships, and nobody seems to want boys who wish to go to sea without any previous training. Let the Government, however, pay a substantial subsidy for each boy carried, and the owners will be glad enough to serve themselves, and, at the same time, their country, by employing them. Each boy should be examined physically and approved by the proper authorities, the respectability of the employing firm being, of course, carefully enquired into, and the stipulation made that the boy is really to be taught, and not merely made use of. The above suggestions have been made by the writer referred to, and let it here be said that such a scheme must, on no account, be confined to the mail steamers, as is practically the case with the boy probationers of the Royal Naval Reserve, but that subsidised boys must be carried in every sea-worthy vessel, from the largest Ocean liner to the Rochester brig, and particularly, perhaps, the sailing ship, for there it is that real sailormen are bred. The amount of subsidy paid to the owner might be on an annually decreasing scale, and a sum which would be fair to both parties would be fifteen shillings per mensem during the first year as boy or ordinary seaman, ten shillings for the second, and five when the boy has reached his third year; actual sea time only to be paid for at the end of the third year, if not before; the boy should be an A.B. in the best sense, and the payments would cease. If he attained that rating sooner, so much the better for himself and the country. That the cost of such a system would be considerable goes, of course, without saying; but supposing even so large a number as 15,000 boys were entertained—one-third of the number being respectively in each of the three years of service—the cost to the country would be £90,000 per annum, a sum large in itself, but of no great importance to the national expenditure, and wholly insignificant in relation to the tremendous gravity of the evil which it is sought to counteract. Can it be supposed for a moment that if America, for instance, were faced with a similar danger, the matter would claim such languid attention?

THE Viceroy will now probably leave Calcutta for Assam on the 15th instant.

AT the next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council a short Bill amending the Railway Act will be introduced.

REPORTS from Peshawar state that the road to Kabul is blocked with snow and traffic for the present is impossible.

THE Government of India Offices will close in Calcutta on the 1st April, and re-open in Simla on the 3rd.

REPORTS from the Kabul Mission show that excessive cold has been registered this week, the temperature falling several degrees below zero.

WE learn that the Indian Mines Development Syndicate, Ltd., have obtained licenses to prospect for gold in the Coimbatore District. Old workings for gold are known to exist in the Kollegal Taluq of that District.

THE grain market at Cawnpore, which was the most important in the Province long before the place had attained its manufacturing eminence, has been violently agitated during the past week by the reports of the damage done by the frost in the surrounding districts. Within twenty four hours, we are told, the price of wheat ranged from 16 1-2 to 11 1-2 seers to the rupee, of bajra from 30 to 18 and of jower from 32 to 19 seers. Supplies are reported to be coming in slowly, as the landlords and dealers in the districts are holding up in expectation of rising prices.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

ITS NEW CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS.

[BY F LORAINE PETRE.]

After three centuries of desultory talk, followed by half a century of infructuous concessions, of wasteful expenditure, and of international negotiation, it is, at last, safe to prophesy the completion of the Panama Canal within the next twenty years. That this is so is due to the transfer of the work from the hands of private enterprise to those of a great nation vitally interested in its completion. The United States, with the increased prosperity of the Western States, with new territorial and commercial interests in the Pacific, and with the responsibilities and obligations of the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, can no longer afford to rest content with a sea route of 12,000 or 14,000 miles separating the Eastern from the Western sea-board. American requires a powerful fleet in both oceans, and, so long as one fleet can only be reinforced from the other, in war-time, by sending ships with much delay, and at great risk, all round South America, it is clear that both must be maintained at a strength far greater than would be necessary when either is easily accessible to a central reserve in the Caribbean Sea. That would be possible only with a completed isthmian canal, under American control. The saving to America in naval expenditure could scarcely be less than several millions sterling annually. With the canal a State property, the whole of that saving must be credited to its account, just as much as the revenue from canal dues. Were the enterprise in the hands of a private company, the direct revenue would alone be available for payment of dividends, while the advantage of the naval economies would still belong to the American nation, and be useless to the shareholders.

It is the concentration of these two sources of revenue in one interest which places the nation in a financial position as regards the canal which no company could ever hold, writes F. Loraine Petre in the "Pall Mall Gazette." Indeed, it is scarcely possible that a company could have completed even a lock canal so as to yield a fair return on its capital. America starts with a capital expenditure of ten millions sterling, and an engagement to pay, after ten years, an annual rent of £50,000. In exchange for this, she gets the virtual ownership of the canal zone, the Panama railway, the very considerable results of the canal companies' excavation and construction work, and all that remains of their plant. Much of the plant has been destroyed by neglect in a destructive climate; but by no means all of it is fit only for "junk," and the buildings at Colon and elsewhere are alone a valuable property. The State has certainly not made a bad bargain; whether she has come out of the events of 1903-4 with quite clean hands is another question. Central and South America certainly do not hold her blameless, or believe that, without the intervention of Americans, if not of the American Government, Panama could have asserted her independence. That microscopic State is already finding that she has exchanged the distant feeble control of Bogota for something very much nearer and stronger. She can hardly expect much sympathy if she regrets the change.

America, for strategic, if for no other reasons, requires the canal which will give the safest and the quickest passage for her ships across the isthmus. Who can doubt that the description is best answered by a sea-level channel? The advocates of a lock canal have framed favourable estimates of the length of time required for the passage with lock; but those who know how long it takes, in practice to bring a great ocean steamer into dock, may well hesitate to accept them. Moreover, it must be remembered, that even with the precaution of a double set of locks, a lock canal is more open to interruption than an open one. M. de Lesseps, flushed with victory at Suez, refused to admit the difficulties of an open canal at Panama; yet it is hard to believe that even his stout heart did not quail when, at the age of seventy-five, he paid his first and last, short visit to the isthmus. Even now it is a forbidding-looking country; in 1881, it must have been much worse. Port said may not be a delightful place, yet it is a Paradise compared with Colon, with its steamy climate, its almost daily rain, its houses of wood and corrugated iron, and its fresh water supply collected only from the rainfall.

Then, the train, as it steams towards Panama, passes through marshes and forests which cannot fail to recall the sufferings of the early Spaniards and English, who hacked their way, with awful loss, across the fever-stricken isthmus.

Presently, in the midst of densely-wooded hills, the river Chagres is crossed, a stream which sometimes, in a few hours, increases its discharge from 26 cubic yards per second to 3,400 cubic yards of mud-stained raging water.

Two-thirds of the way across to Panama is the highest point, at Culebra. Here the descent commences to Panama, a city far superior in beauty, climate, perhaps even in its people, to Colon.

For M. de Lesseps' original scheme the less ambitious project of a lock canal was only substituted after the disastrous failure of his company. The International Technical Commission recommended a canal with its upper level at the middle of three alternative elevations proposed: that is, at 98 feet above sea-level. This height would be approached by four locks on either side. Completion of the work was estimated to require an expenditure, beyond that of the companies, of rather over £ 20,0 0,000.

In August last the American official scheme was for an upper level of 62 feet, approached by two locks on the Atlantic and three on the Pacific side. It was calculated to require for competition nine or ten years, with an expenditure of £35,000,000, including the £10,000,000 already paid. But few people either at Colon or Panama, doubted that, if all went well for Mr. Roosevelt at the November election, he would endeavour to revert to the original project of a sea-level canal. Pending his election, it would certainly have been unwise to have played into his opponents' hands by announcing the more expensive plan. Now that he has been elected by an overwhelming majority, there are clear indications that the sanitation, the mosquito killing and the general air of marking time which characterised the work of 1904 are about to give place to real construction. Recent semi-official utterances have pointed to a sea level canal, while most significant of all, a bill is announced substituting Mr. Roosevelt's sole control for that of the Panama Canal Commission.

If it were to cost another £100,000 000, America must "have the canal, and," if possible, an open canal. To this there are opposed three great physical obstacles.

First there is the fact that whilst the tidal variation at Colon is scarcely two feet, it is twenty feet at Panama. This is a very much greater difference than there was at Port Said and Suez, but competent engineers make light of it, pointing out that a lock with a ten feet lift at the Panama end would be all that would, at the worst, be necessary.

The next difficulty is the great height of the divide at Culebra, necessitating a cutting some 360 feet deep. It is admitted that this involves only a question of time and money.

The last, and greatest, difficulty is the Chagres river, whose course is such that it is impossible to avoid it in making a canal between Panama and Colon, the only fairly good ports in this neighbourhood. Plainly this river of sudden and excessive variations must be curbed and controlled before being admitted in to the canal.

Under the existing official scheme for a lock canal, the river would be held up at Alajuela, seven or eight miles before it reaches the canal line, by an immense dam, behind which would form a lake of 6,000 acres area, and 165 feet depth. Its overflow would provide power to operate the locks and light the canal. At Bohio Soldado, fifteen miles from Colon, the river would again be dammed so as to form a lake thirty-one square miles in area, with a possible variation of twelve feet between its maximum and minimum surface beds, ample to steady the most extreme variations of the river. The line of the canal would pass through the centre of this lake, over what is now a forest-clad and hilly country. The overflow of the lake would pass, in a well-regulated stream, over an escarpe, beyond the canal, into the existing river channel, a few miles short of its mouth.

JAPANESE PLANS.

TO ISOLATE VLADIVOSTOCK.

ANOTHER POSITION CAPTURED.

ORDERS FOR SHIPS & GUNS.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Japanese have captured an eminence to the southward of Chanchichia on Thursday, driving out two Russian companies.

The Russians are continuously shelling Marshal Oyama's centre and left.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a message from Tokio states that orders for four battleships have been placed in England by Japan, and also contracts for half a million sterling worth of guns.

It is believed that when the severity of the winter terminates General Kamimura, whose new army is lightly equipped and has innumerable field guns, will endeavour to cut the Russian communications north of Vladivostock.

Reuter's correspondent at Port Louis (Mauritius) says that arrivals there from Nossibe report that the Baltic Squadron is still there.

A conflict has arisen between Admiral Rozhdestvensky and the German companies supplying the squadron with coal. The Admiral wishes the colliers to follow the fleet, but they refuse on account of the too close proximity of the Japanese.

Mr. H. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, received the following telegram on Saturday night from his Government :—

Marshal Oyama reports : Up to the 10th instant we buried about 2,000 Russian corpses in the direction of Heikoutai.

WARSHIPS SIGHTED.

STEAMING TOWARDS DURIAN STRAITS.

About 9-30 this morning, says the "Straits Budget" of the 2nd instant, the Signal Sergeants at Mount Faber and Fort Canning sighted three large black warships coming down the Malacca Straits from the west. The vessels showed no colours. Each had two funnels and two masts and straight bows. The vessels appeared to be heavy cruisers. They turned down towards the Durian Straits and rapidly disappeared in a southerly direction. It is presumed that these vessels were Japanese cruisers.

In connection with the appearance of these mysterious warships, the following from the "Straits Echo" of the 20th ultimo would apparently confirm the impression that they are Japanese cruisers. The "Echo" says :—

Information obtained from what we believe to be a reliable source is to the effect that the Government of Kedah has received a telegram from Bangkok informing the Sultan that four Japanese warships are in the vicinity of Pulau Langkawi (a group of islands about 40 miles north of Penang) and will probably stay in that neighbourhood for an indefinite period.

As soon as this news was received by the Kedah authorities, three officials—Messrs. Wan Abdullah, Ward and Stewart—were despatched to Pulau Langkawi harbour by the Chinese-owned steamer Chan Tai which was specially chartered for the purpose. These officials were, we understand, instructed to investigate and report. Having visited the islands the launch returned here—presumably with telegrams for Bangkok—and it then returned to Langkawi with some officials commissioned to watch proceedings.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COMING DISSOLUTION.

The Liberal Preparations.

EARL SPENCER'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the chief Liberal Whip, has warned the Liberal Agents to complete immediately all their arrangements for a General Election as he expects a dissolution any moment after the opening of Parliament on the 14th inst.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Liberal official say that Earl Spencer's is only a personal statement of his views and not the Party manifesto, but the papers are not disposed to accept the explanation.

THE NEW CHINESE LOAN.

Great Rush of Subscribers.

There has been a great rush of subscribers at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the Chinese loan of one million sterling mentioned on the 9th inst. The crowds were controlled by the police. The issue closed immediately instead of on Monday and is largely oversubscribed.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

An Arbitration Treaty.

The Japanese-American Arbitration Treaty has been signed at Washington.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

Inter-Varsity Soccer.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY MATCH.

Oxford has beaten Cambridge in the Association match by two goals to one.

Ireland has beaten England in the Rugby match by 17 points to 3.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 23 Esplanade Road Bombay

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA'S UPHEAVAL.

Strikes Riots Continue.

ANXIETY IN PETERSBURG.

EMPLOYERS DEMAND REFORMS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

A fresh collision took place at Sosnowice last evening when the troops fired on a mob of strikers, who were extinguishing a smelting furnace, killing and wounding over one hundred.

Five thousand strikers paraded St. Petersburg to-day and induced four other factories to join them, but they dispersed on encountering the troops.

At the instance of the Governors, the manufacturers at Warsaw and the mine owners at Sosnowice are conferring with a view to making concessions.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

A mob of strikers at Lodz enraged by the manufacturers refusing to pay out more wages till work was resumed, assembled outside the factory demanding their money.

The strikers then began firing on the troops from the windows of the adjoining houses and the troops then fired on the crowd. It is estimated that twenty were killed and fifty wounded. There were a few also wounded in encounters at the other factories.

There is a revival of anxiety at St. Petersburg. Five factories in the Viborg quarter are endeavouring to organise a general strike until all demands are satisfied.

The authorities have requisitioned a force of mounted Grenadiers and Dragoons from Petchof.

A general strike has been resumed at Warsaw.

The Russian iron masters have memorialised M. de Witte demanding an improvement in the conditions of the workmen, equality of all in the eyes of the law, the right of workmen and masters alike to cease work, freedom of speech in the press and universal compulsory education.

THE PYLADES RE-FLOATED.

H. M. S. Palydes, which went ashore at Peel Island, has been refloated.

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

It is announced that with effect from the 1st July next the rate of interest allowed on cash deposits at call in the Post Office Savings Bank will be reduced from 3 1/8 per cent. to 3 per cent. From that date interest will be paid at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. on deposits held subject to six months' notice of withdrawal. The higher rate of interest will not be allowed either in respect of accounts at present existing or of future accounts unless depositors intimate in writing, on forms which will shortly be available at all Savings Bank Post Offices, that they desire to place a specified sum in the Savings Bank to be held subject to six months' notice of withdrawal. Revised rules for the guidance of depositors will be published shortly.

THE MAHARAJA OF BENARES.

The Maharaja of Benares was received by the Viceroy to-day.

DEATH OF MR. FORBES MITCHELL.

I regret to record the death in Calcutta to-day of Mr. W. Forbes Mitchell, late of the 93rd Highlanders, and author of a fascinating book of mutiny memoirs.

THE BANK OF CALCUTTA.

INDIA AND FOREIGN CAPITAL.

Addressing the shareholders of the Bank of Calcutta to-day at the annual general meeting, Mr. David Yule attributed the low rates of interest prevailing to the large amount of capital now flowing into India, a state of things which he thought had come to stay.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The entries for the Presidency Athletic Sports in Calcutta are filling well, especially as regards the Army Championship and the Bicycle Championship. Lieutenant Massy, of the Suffolk Regiment, who won a number of sport races at Bombay last October, is one of the visitors who are expected to compete.

ETHERGRAPHY IN INDIA.

COMMUNICATION WITH PORT BLAIR.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

The Director-General of Telegraphs reported to the Government of India yesterday that communication by means of wireless telegraphy has now been established with Port Blair. A message from Port Blair came through to Calcutta on the 9th instant in 19 minutes.

An indication of the want of interest that is now being displayed by Bengalis in the teaching of Sanskrit, is found in some figures in the Report of the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. Mr. Pedler states that the number of advanced schools teaching Sanskrit is steadily decreasing. Four years ago 1,191 such schools were returned ; by last year the number had fallen to 974. Similarly the pupils attending have fallen from 10,617 to 8,370. The schools referred to are not recognised by Government, and it is probable, says the "Englishman," that a certain number of pupils have been transferred to public institutions ; but Mr. Pedler appears to regret the gradual disappearance of the unrecognised schools because many of them uphold an ideal of learning for its own sake which has been lost sight of in many more advanced institutions.

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The Viceroy on Ideals.

INDIA AND TRUTHFULNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

The annual Convocation of the Calcutta University was held here to-day in the presence of a very large gathering. Lord Curzon presided as Chancellor, and Mr. Pedler as Vice-Chancellor and Sir Andrew Fraser as Rector occupied chairs on either side.

The usual proceedings of degree giving were gone through formally.

His Excellency the Chancellor, who on rising was received with cheers, spoke as follows :—I do not propose to address you to-day upon purely educational topics. I have often inflicted them upon previous Convocations. I would like to turn aside for half an hour from those dusty fields and to talk to you about something which is even more personal to the undergraduate body, namely, yourselves and the work that lies before you. The majority of you are about to do what I remember so well doing myself, though it is now rather a long time ago namely, to gather up the advantages of such education as you have received, and with this bundle on your back to start forth on the big road which we call life. What will it mean to you and what are its lessons ? I do not pretend to know what lies in the mind of Young India or even of that small section of it which I am now addressing. Difference of race carries with it difference of ideas. The currents of the East and West may flow between the same banks as I believe it is their destiny to do for long generations to come. But they never absolutely commingle and I daresay when I try to put myself in your place and to see what is in your minds I altogether fail to succeed. I am confident sometimes that it is so when I have observed the obscure meanings attached by Indian commentators to what has seemed to me to be simple and true. Conversely I am quite sure that the Englishman quite fails to understand what the Asiatic mind has been pondering over and is led perhaps by exaggeration of language into thinking that there was corresponding extravagance of thought, whereas these may have been none at all. These are the dangers common to all of us who walk to and fro on the misty arch that spans the gulf between East and West. But there are certain ideals which are the common property of all humanity irrespective of country or race. These are of universal application, and among this class there are some that are peculiarly applicable to the Indian situation and Indian character. In the contemplation of these we are on common ground and it is to them that I wish to call your attention this afternoon. I place in the front rank of these principles

TRUTHFULNESS.

There are scores of people who pride themselves on never telling a falsehood, but who are yet habitually false to others, and what is worse, false to themselves. Untruthfulness consists in saying or doing anything that gives an erroneous impression either of one's own character or of other people's conduct or of the facts and incidents of life. We all succumb to this. It is the most subtle of temptations. Men who make speeches, men who plead cases, men who write articles in the newspapers, men who are engaged in business—even the ordinary talker at a dinner table—each one of us for the sake of some petty advantage or momentary triumph is tempted to transgress. The degree of non-truth is so slight that it does not seem to amount to untruth. We salve our conscience by thinking that it was a pardonable exaggeration, but the habit grows. Deviation from truth slides by imperceptible degrees into falsehood, and the man who begins by crediting himself with a fertile imagination, merges by imperceptible degrees into a finished liar. But an even commoner form of untruth is the unspoken untruth, the doing something which conscience condemns as not quite straight, but for which the reason is always finding something as an excuse. Those who encourage this tendency end by becoming two human beings in the same form, like the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of Stevenson's story. Perhaps the guilty man prides himself on being complex. He is really corrupt and one day he wakes up to find that he can no longer resume the good habit but must remain the base or distorted deformity for ever.

TRUTH A WESTERN CONCEPTION.

I hope I am making no false or arrogant claim when I say that the highest ideal of truth is to a large extent a Western conception. I do not thereby mean to claim that Europeans are universally or even generally truthful ; still less do I mean that Asiatics deliberately or habitually deviate from the truth. The one proposition would be absurd, and the other insulting But undoubtedly truth took a high place in the moral codes of the West before it had been similarly honoured in the East, where craftiness and diplomatic will have always been held in much repute. We may prove it by the common innuendo that lurks in the words Oriental diplomacy by which is meant something rather tortuous and hypersubtle. The same may be seen in Oriental literature In your epics truth will often be extolled as a virtue, but quite as often it is attended with some qualification, and very often praise is given to successful deception practised with honest aim. I remember reading in an Indian newspaper the following paragraph : "There is not a question but that lying is looked upon with much more disfavour by Europeans than by native society. The English opinions on this subject are strong, distinct and uncompromising in the abstract. Hindu and Mahomedan opinions are fluctuating, vague and to a great extent dependent upon times, places and persons."

INDIAN FORMS OF UNTRUTH.

Now the commonest forms which are taken by untruth in this country seem to me to be the following :—The first is exaggeration, particularly in language, the tendency to speak or write things which the speaker or writer does not believe, or which are more than he believes, for the sake of colouring the picture or producing an effect. It is quite a common thing to see the most extravagant account of ordinary occurrences or the most fanciful motives attributed to persons. Invention and imputation flourish in an unusual degree. There is a thing which we call in English "a mare's nest," by which we mean a pure figment of the imagination, something so preposterous as to be unthinkable. Yet I know no country where "mare's nests" are more prolific than here. Some ridiculous concoction is publicly believed until it is officially denied. Very often a whole fabric of hypothesis is built out of nothing at all. Worthy people are branded as malefactors. Immoderate adjectives are flung about as though they had no significance. The writer no doubt did not mean to lie, but the habit of exaggeration has laid such firm hold of him that he is like a man who has taken too much drink and who sees two things where there is only one or something where there is only one or something where there is nothing. As he writes in hyperbole so he tends to think in hyperbole and he ends by becoming blind to the truth. There are two particularly insidious manifestations of this tendency against which you ought to be on your guard. The first is flattery and the second is vituperation. Flattery is much more than compliment in an extravagant form. It is often a deliberate attempt to deceive—to get something out of someone else by playing upon the commonest foible of human nature. We all like to be praised and the majority like to be flattered. A commonplace man enjoys being told that he is a great man, a fluent speaker that he is an orator, a petty agitator that he is a leader of men. The vice is actually encouraged by that which is one of the most attractive of Indian character, namely, its warmth of heart. A man has a natural inclination to please, and so he glides into flattery, and flattery is only a few steps removed from sycophancy, which is a dangerous form of untruth. Flattery may be either honest or dishonest ; whichever it be, you should avoid it. If it is the former, it is nevertheless false. If it is the latter it is vile. But I think that in India the danger of the opposite extreme is greater still—I speak of slander and vilification of those with whom you do not happen to agree.

ABUSE IN CONTROVERSY.

I do not wish to be tempted this afternoon into anything that might be thought to have a political bearing, for it would not be proper to this Convocation. I will only say, therefore, that to many true friends of India, among whom I count myself, the most distressing symptom of the day is the degree to which abuse is entering into public controversy in this country. It is a bad thing for any State if difference of opinion cannot exist without innuendo and persecution and if the vocabulary of the nation is trained to invectives. Authority will never be won by those who daily preach that authority exists only to be reviled. National happiness cannot spring from a root of bitterness and national existence cannot grow in an atmosphere of strife. I would like to urge all you young men when you go forth into the world to avoid this most dangerous of all temptations. Respect your opponents and do not calumniate them. Believe in the good intentions of others rather than the bad, and remember that self-government, to which you aspire, means not only the privilege of assisting to govern, but the preliminary capacity of governing yourselves. Therefore I come back to my original point. Do not exaggerate, do not impute, but turn naturally to truth as the magnet flies to the pole. It is better to be believed by one human being for respect of the truth than to be applauded for successful falsehood by a thousand. By truth you will mount upwards as individuals and as a nation. In proportion as you depart from it you will stagnate or recede.

"LEARN TO THINK."

Then my second word of advice is this : Try to form an independent judgment. The curse of our day is the dependence on others for thought and decision of every description and the multiplication of machines for relieving a man of the necessity of independent opinion. The lowest and commonest of these machines is what school boys call a key, that is, a book in which they are saved the trouble of thinking for themselves by finding the work done for them by somebody else. The highest form is the article in the daily newspaper or the magazine which relieves you from thinking about the politics or events of the day by supplying you with the thoughts of another. The advance in civilisation multiplies these instruments of selfish convenience. For an anna or less a man can purchase his opinions just as he purchases his food or his clothing. Of course, books and the press do much more. They spread knowledge and stimulate intelligence, and without them we should sink back into brute beasts, I am only speaking of their questionable side. For the paradox is also a truth, that while they encourage intellectual activity, they are also sometimes an indirect incentive to intellectual torpor. Of course, this is truer of newspapers which represent an ephemeral form of literature than it is of books which are often immortal. We all of us get into the habit of reading our favourite journal and cherish the belief that we are thinking, while we are really only browsing on the thoughts of others. Sometimes our anonymous mentor is a very wise man and we do not go far astray. Sometimes he is the reverse and we err in his company. But the great danger of second-hand thought is not merely that it is not original, but that its tendency is to be one-sided and therefore unfair. The common instinct of mankind is to take a side. It is the survival of the old era of combat when each man had to fight for himself and his family or clan. From youth upwards we find ourselves taking a side in the rivalries of school and college life and in many ways these rivalries develop the keener instincts and the finer side of human nature. But the mind ought only to take a side as the result of a mental process; if we have examined the two sides of a case and are convinced that the one is right and the other wrong, or that one is more right than the other, by all means adopt and adhere to it. But to make your decision and to shape your conduct simply because a writer in a book or a newspaper has said, whether it be right or wrong, is not thought but very often an abnegation of thought. It is putting the authority of the mind in commission and setting up some other authority of which you perhaps know nothing in the judgment seat.

MENTAL INDEPENDENCE.

So I say to you, young men, that the first duty of a student, that is, of a man who has studied, is mental independence. Strike out a line of thought for yourselves ; form your own judgment ; do not merely listen to the tinkling of the old bell whether who leads the flock, but stand on your own feet, walk on your legs, look with your own eyes. This does not mean, of course, that you can afford to be self opinionated or conceited or obstinate. Nothing is more offensive than arrogance or license in youth. You remember the famous sarcasm of the Cambridge tutor at the expense of a youthful colleague : "None of us is infallible, not even the youngest." But the excess of a virtue merges easily into a vice and nowhere more easily than in the case of freedom. Freedom involves not the absence of all restraint, but liberty within the limits of a reasonable self-restraint. Otherwise, as history teaches us, freedom usually degenerates into license, license into disorder and disorder into chaos. Goethe, the German poet-philosopher, used to say that only in law can the spirit of man be free. So it is, and just as law is the condition of independence of spirit, so are moderation and respect for others the condition of independence of judgment. This combination of qualities should come naturally to the philosophic Hindu. He should cultivate independence of mind and thought and action, but his great introspective power should save him from degenerating into intellectual self-sufficiency or insolence.

"WORDS, WORDS, WORDS."

There is another tyranny which, I think, that you ought to avoid and that is the absurd and puerile tryranny of words. It is not the fluent nations in the world who have done the most in history. Every nation and every time have their orators and they are the secular teachers and apostles of their day. But when everybody talks, then as a rule few act, and when the talkers talk too much and too often then finally nobody pays any heed, and the impression gets abroad that they are incapable of action. When I read the proceedings of the conferences and meetings that are always going on in all parts of India, I am far from deprecating the intellectual ferment to which this bears witness, and I am not sure that it is not a direct imitation of English practice. But I sometimes think that if fewer resolutions were passed and a little more resolution was shown—resolution to grapple with the facts of life, to toil and labour for your country, instead of merely shouting for it—the progress of India would be more rapid. Eloquence on the platforms is very like soda-water in a bottle after the cork has been removed for a little time. All the sparkle has gone. Moreover, eloquence no more regenerates nations than soda-water gives fibre and strength to the constitution. Now in India there are two sets of people—the reticent and the eloquent. I daresay you know to which class the people in this part of the country belong. I am sometimes lost in admiration at the facility with which they speak in a foreign language and I envy the accomplishment. All I say to you is do not presume upon this talent. Do not believe that the man who can make a speech is necessary as a statesman. Do not let your fluency run away with your powers of thought. Above all do not think that speech is ever a substitute for action. The man who in his village or his town devotes himself to the interests of his fellow countrymen, and by example and by effort improves their lot, is a greater benefactor than the hero of a hundred platforms. There is a further piece of advice that I should like to give you. Strive to the best of your ability to create

A HEALTHY PUBLIC OPINION

in your surroundings. Public opinion in India cannot for a long time be the opinion of the public, that is of the masses, because they are uneducated and have no opinion in political matters at all. In these circumstances public opinion tends to be the opinion of the educated minority, but if it is to have weight it must be co-ordinated with the necessities and interests and desires of the community, who are perhaps hardly capable of formulating an opinion of their own. Nothing can be more unfortunate than a divorce or gulf between the two. If what is called public opinion is merely the opinion of a class, however genuine, it can never have the weight of the opinion of the masses, because like all class feelings it is necessarily interested. Of course in India it is very difficult to create or to give utterance to a public opinion that is really representative, because there are so many different classes whose interests do not always coincide. For instance, the English and the Indians, the Hindus and Mahomedans, the officials and the non-officials, the agriculturists and the industrialists. But I think that the great work that lies before educated India in the near future is the creation of a public opinion that shall be as far as possible representative of all the interests that lie outside of Government. If we take the native element alone it would be an immense advantage to Government to have a public opinion that was representative of a native sentiment generally, not of one section or fraction of it, for public opinion is both a stimulus to Government and a check. It encourages energy and it prevents mistakes, but if it is to have this vivifying and steadying influence then it must be public, and not sectional, temperate and not violent, suggestive and not merely hostile. Surely this must be patent to all. We have all of us frequently seen a manufactured public opinion in India, which was barren and ineffective because it merely represented the partisan views of a clique and was little more than noise and foam.

THE WORK FOR INDIAN PATRIOTS.

In my view the real work that lies before Indian patriots is the suppression of the sectional and the elevation of the national in the life of the people, and I think that any educated young man can contribute to that end by the exercise of personal influence and balance of judgment. It is always a bad symptom when there is one public opinion that is vocal and noisy and another that is subdued and silent, for the former assumes a prerogative that it does not deserve, while the latter does not exert the influence to which it is entitled. The true criteria of a public opinion that is to have weight are that it should be representative of many interests, that it should see two or more sides instead of only one, and that it should treat Government as a power to be influenced, not as an enemy to be abused. Some day I hope that this will come and there is not one amongst you who cannot contribute to that consummation. The last question that I put to myself and to you is this :—What scope is there for you in the life of your country ? In my opinion there is much. When I hear it said that India is a conquered nation and that Indians are condemned to be hewers of wood and drawers of water I smile at the extravagance, but I am also pained at the imputation when I see High Court Judges, some of them in this hall, Ministers of Native States wielding immense powers, high Executive and Judicial Officers in our own service, leaders of thought and ornaments of the bar, professors and men of science, poets and novelists, the nobility of birth and the nobility of learning. I do not say that every Indian Corporal carries a Field Marshall's baton in his knapsack, for the prizes come to few. But I say that none need complain that the doors are shut. To all of you who have the ambition to rise I would say use your student days to study the history and circumstances of your race. Study its literature and the literature of Europe, and particularly of the country whose fate is bound up with your own. Compare the two, see what are their lessons or their warnings. Then equip yourselves with a genuine and manly love for your own people. I do not mean that perfervid nationalism of the platform, but the self-sacrificing ardour of the true patriot. Make a careful diagnosis, not only of how you can get on yourselves, but how you can help your countrymen to prosper. Avoid the tyranny of faction and the poison of racial bitterness. Do not arm yourselves against phantasm, but fight against real enemies to the welfare of your people, which are backwardness and ignorance and antiquated social prescriptions. Look for your ideals not in the air of heaven, but in the lives and duties of men. Learn that the true salvation of India will not come from without but must be created within. It will not be given you by enactments of the British Parliament or of any Parliament at all. It will not be won by political controversy, and most certainly it will not be won by rhetoric. It will be achieved by the increase of the moral and social advance of your people themselves, deserving that which they claim and by their deserts making stronger the case for more.

RACE, NATIONALITY AND EMPIRE.

To you all, therefore, say look up, not down, look forward, not backward, look to your own country first and foremost and do not waste time in whistling for the moon. Be true Indians. That is the prompting of nationality, but while doing so strive also to be true citizens of the Empire, for circumstances have thrown you into a larger mould than that of race and have swept you into tides that direct the world. As nationality is larger than race, so is Empire larger than nationality. Race weakens and gets overlaid in the passage of time and gives place to broader conceptions. For instance, in India I see the claim constantly made that a man is not merely a Bengali or an Uriya or a or Maratha or a Sikh, but a member of the Indian nation. I do not think it can yet be said that there is any Indian nation, though in the distant future some approach to it may be evolved. However that may be, the Indian is most certainly a citizen of the British Empire. To that larger unit he already belongs. How to adjust race to nationality and how to reconcile nationality with Empire, that is the work which will occupy the British rulers of this country for many a long year to come. I am one of those who believe that it can be accomplished without detriment to race or nationality and with safety to the Empire. I want the Indian people to play their part in this great achievement and to share the results. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Pedler afterwards delivered his Convocation address. In this he summed up the events of the past year in connection with the Calcutta University, and compared the educational progress in Bengal with that in Japan, pointing out how much the people of this country have to do to keep pace with the Japanese, who began to adopt the learning of the West at about the same date.

MR. BERRINGTON, Director of Telegraphs Traffic Branch, has been deputed by the Government of India to proceed to Shanghai this week to assist in negotiations for the renewal of the Anglo-Chinese Telegraph Convention of 1894-1904, concerning which the Chinese Government has given notice, under the terms of the agreement, that they desire to modify its clauses. Mr. Palmer will act as Director of Traffic on return from leave Home this month, and meanwhile Mr. Lees will officiate for Mr. Berrington, and Mr. Pinbey as Deputy Director of Telegraphs. With regard to Mr. Berrington's deputation, it is to be hoped that these negotiations will result in better telegraphic communication between Burma and the neighbouring Chinese province of Yunnan, and that trade between the two countries will thereby benefit and be increased. The better maintenance of time on the Chinese side of the frontier, and a reduction of rates are understood to be the chief points to be urged and discussed with the Chinese representatives. The line in Yunnan beyond the Bhamo border is known to be in a deplorable state of disrepair.

THE UNIVERSITY VALIDATION BILL.

THE DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY TO CRITICISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in replying to the criticism of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale on the University Validation Bill in the Supreme Legislative Council to-day, said :—

In spite of the heroics in which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale indulged in his concluding speech just now, I venture to think that the truest remark that has been made this morning fell from my hon'ble colleague sitting upon my left, when he said that the importance of this matter has been gravely exaggerated. As I understand the case, the question before us is essentially a small one. When we passed our Universities Bill last year it became necessary to provide for a transitional period before the new constitution came into final operation. For this purpose what are called transitory provision were inserted in Section 12 of the Act. I confess that I was never very much enamoured of those provisions myself. They contain a number of conundrums almost unintelligible to the mind of the average layman and certainly unintelligible to myself. But I would remind the Council that they were not part of the original Bill.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE POSITION.

We owe those transitory provisions in the main to the ingenuity of a learned Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, a member of this Council a year ago, a member of the Select Committee that was responsible for turning the Bill into its present shape, and one of the most consistent allies of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale himself. Mr. Gokhale in one of his speeches said he wondered what Sir Thomas Raleigh would think of our procedure of to-day. I earnestly hope that Sir Thomas Raleigh in his peaceful retreat in England will not bother himself about anything so essentially trivial, but if Mr. Gokhale is in anxiety about the views of Sir Thomas Raleigh, what must be the mental position of the learned Judge. Under one of the sub-sections of this Section 12 a provisional syndicate was to be appointed to carry on the business of the University and to frame the necessary regulations for the permanent Syndicate in the interval before this was appointed. Later on a Provisional Syndicate was to be appointed by the Senate in such a manner as the Chancellor might direct. Upon this authority the various Chancellors in the various Universities proceeded to act and various Provisional Syndicates were elected, not always in the same way. I know nothing of the proceedings that took place at other Universities because I was absent from India at the time. Neither had I anything to do with the constitution of the Provisional Syndicate here beyond indicating the method of procedure for the election as I was by the terms of the Statute bound to do. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is good enough to tell me that my action was irregular throughout. With all respect I must decline to take him as an authority upon a matter of law. I have other legal advisers whose opinions are perhaps equal to his own and whose opinions do not coincide with his. I knew nothing of the provisional faculties or of the elections that they made. The first I heard of it was when I saw their names in the newspapers. Any suspicions, therefore, that the Government at large, or the Chancellor of the Calcutta University in particular, were trying to arrange matters in accordance with their views is absolutely groundless. We have not any certain knowledge whether our action was even illegal. Reading the Act as a layman I should be very much inclined to say that the action in Calcutta at any rate was strictly legal and such, I believe, is the view of the Hon'ble Member who sits upon my left, but if it was illegal it is surely quite clear that the illegality was of a most petty description and was due to an ambiguity in the wording of the Act for which the Government were not mainly responsible.

THE QUESTION IN BOMBAY.

Now what has happened? The question of legality has been raised not here but in Bombay. There the matter seems—I agree with the Hon'ble Member in that respect—to be rather more open to doubt, though while agreeing with him on that point I must state that he had no right whatever to say in his speech the other day and to repeat in one of his speeches today that the Government by their action had admitted the illegality themselves. That is far from being our position. On the contrary it was disputed by Mr. Richards throughout. Anyhow the matter was raised in Bombay and was brought before the High Court there. It might equally have been raised here. We had reason to believe that the friends of the Hon'ble Member in this city were waiting to see what should happen at Bombay in order to raise the question here.

AN ERA OF LITIGATION

appeared therefore to threaten. And what did litigation mean? It meant not only sometimes the dilatory process before the courts of law with which we are familiar in this country, but also suspension of the work of the Universities until the point was settled, perhaps months later on. I quite agree with what has just fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on this point. I was surprised to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale say last week that this did not much matter, that he was even willing that months should be wasted before this question was settled. That phrase would come naturally enough from the lips of a professed enemy of Government, but it does not come so well from the mouth of a sincere friend of education, which is the light in which we always prefer to regard the Hon'ble Member and in which he always depicts himself in this chamber. This is the situation that the Government, by the ordinary and obvious means placed at their disposal, intervened to stop. Thereupon the Hon'ble Member tells us that our action is arbitrary, that we have assumed a position of practical irresponsibility which has produced a most deplorable effect, and just now in a moving peroration he even indicated that the reign of law was coming to an end in India ; and I am not quite certain that he did not set it down to my discredit that I was to be the Viceroy under whom this disastrous state of affairs was about for the first time to arise. Now, I need hardly tell Hon'ble Members that when the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale made these remarks he made them not for this assembly, but for the benefit of his friends outside.

GOVERNMENT'S ACTION NOT NEW.

The Government in introducing a Validating Bill to re-solve the doubts that have arisen are not doing anything that they have not done before. There is no novelty in their action. They are not intervening to secure anything for the Government which we want and which we ought not to seek. All that we are doing is to intervene to prevent the unfortunate consequences that have already in part resulted and that might result in an

even greater degree from an ambiguity in the wording of the Bill, and as for the deplorable effect that is alleged to have been produced, I think a much more deplorable effect would have ensued had Government not interfered and had they allowed this state of suspended animation or interrupted work on the part of the bodies that we spent so much time in constituting last year to continue. Of course the Hon'ble Member sees in our action much more. In his eyes, I am afraid, that Government are always guilty of dark deeds which it is his duty to discover and lay bare.

HOW PROPHECIES HAVE BEEN "REALISED."

He said for instance this morning that what had already happened showed how true were the prophecies of himself and his friends a year ago. He remarked that some of their fears has been more or less realised. Well, I was waiting to discover what those fears were, but he then passed away from the subject. I think it was prudent on his part to introduce these qualifications for this reason. The particular fear in which the Hon'ble Member habitually indulged last year and which figured in almost all his speeches was that the Government was going to pack the senates of new universities. He wrote in his note of dissent that the object of the Bill is to place the Indian element in so hopeless a minority as to dissociate it for all practical purposes from the government of the Universities. This much is clear; the rest is doubtful. Then in one of his speeches later on, which I remember rebutting at the time, he said that the Senates of the future would be dominantly European, with only a slight sprinkling of Indians just to keep up appearances. Now let us see how the fears of the Hon. Member have been more or less realised. In the Senate of the Calcutta University, for which I am in the main responsible, the Indians are in a majority over the Europeans. Of the Bombay University, which the Hon. Member knows so well, the natives have a majority of 14. In other words, 57 out of 100 is what he described by anticipation as a slight sprinkling of natives. In Lahore the natives are in a majority of 3. In fact the Universities of Madras and Allahabad are the only two Universities, upon the Senates of which Europeans are in a majority, and their majority in Madras is only 4 and in Allahabad only 5.

MOTIVES OF THE OPPOSITION.

The Hon'ble Member has been very eloquent to-day about the attitude of Government and I have ventured I hope without offence to reply to him. May I suggest to him that he should turn his attention for a moment to the attitude of his own friends. Is he quite sure that a disinterested love of education has been at the bottom of their action in this matter? It is difficult, I think, to believe it of all of them. To do them justice, there is a certain class of opponents of Government who have never pretended it for a moment. The object of that class is quite clear and it has been stated in their organs. They desire in the first place to discredit the Universities which the Government created last year and to bring their work to a standstill, and in the second place they wish to bring about an election of new Provisional Syndicates who would be more in sympathy with the views of the enemies of the Act than those who have been elected and who might help them in practice to break it down. That, as we all know, is the scheme that has been devised in certain quarters and it is now about to fail. I could not help being a little amused last week when the Hon'ble Member called us to witness that he had been greatly moved by an appeal made by the Lieutenant-Governor last year, that since then he had been exercising all his energies to make our Bill a success, but that he had been diverted from this excellent enterprise by the arbitrary conduct of Government in once again bringing the matter into the arena of controversy. Considering that the whole matter that we are sitting here to-day to discuss is, in consequence of action not taken by Government, but taken by friends of the Hon'ble Member, this seems to me rather strong. Now, however, that this move has failed, I hope that the Hon'ble Member and those who act with him will return to the role of true friends of education in this country, and that we may expect his co-operation in the future in defeating any further attempts to impair the success of the Act which I really believe that equally with ourselves he has at heart.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

Lord Kitchener has decided to try an interesting experiment with a view to encouraging and developing musketry in the Indian Army. It is to relieve certain regiments of the usual musketry routine and leave their Commanding Officers absolute freedom to train them as they think best. The selected Corps will be subjected to special competition at the end of the year to see how they have got on and which has done best. The following are the regiments selected for this experiment:—30th Lancers, 12th Pioneers, 36th Sikhs, 40th Pathans, 60th, 72nd, 74th, and 84th Punjabis, 101st Grenadiers, 1-2nd Gurkhas, 13th Gurkhas and Infantry and Cavalry Battalions of the Corps of Guides.

Major C. H. Melville, Army Medical Corps, succeeds Lieut.-Colonel McGill as Sanitary Officer, Army Headquarters, Major G. Raymond replacing Major Melville as Sanitary Officer, Secunderabad and Burma Divisions.

Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Smith succeeds Colonel Haines as Commandant, Royal Garrison Artillery, Roorkee.

Lieut.-Colonel F. Secky succeeds Cunliffe as Commandant, Royal Horse Artillery, Meerut.

Colonel Mein resides in India after the completion of five years' service as regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA.

His Excellency Lord Lamington, accompanied by Captain Meynell, Aide-de-Camp, left Bombay at noon on Saturday for Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur mail. As the departure was private, a few officials and gentlemen assembled at the station to see His Excellency off. Amongst those present were—Major-General A. G. Creagh, C.B., R.A., Commanding Bombay Brigade; Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust; Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police; Mr. E. Grey, Collector of Bombay; Captain H. C. Johnstone, Brigade Major; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., and the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey. A few minutes before the train started His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Lamington and attended by the members of the staff, including Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, and Captain J. G. Grieg, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at the station. After shaking hands with all present, Lord Lamington entered the saloon attached to the train, which steamed out of the station punctually at noon. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure of His Excellency.

OVERCROWDING THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his letter in answer to that of Mr. Karkaria, Mr. Ghamat resents that Mr. Karkaria should have said anything reflecting on the honesty of the legal profession, and speaks of it now in laudatory terms. Mr. Karkaria's conclusion, however, seems to be correct which he draws from what Mr. Ghamat has said in his letters. It is difficult to understand what Mr. Ghamat drives at. If everything is all right with the legal profession, what is it that makes his say "To my mind too many lawyers of any description in a country are a source of menace, if anything, &c. All that is wanted is to save the legal profession from falling into discredit and disgrace"? I have, as it were perforce, been driven to a similar conclusion, though, unlike Mr. Karkaria, I have defended the legal profession from the gratuitous attack by Mr. Ghamat.—Yours, &c.

Feb. 11. SHAPOORJEE C. ABJEE.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 10.

The big event of the meeting to-day was the Western India Cup, value Rs. 500, to be won outright, which was won by the Royal Scots, who gallantly entered at the last moment, the men subscribing themselves quite independently. The honour and glory reflects much upon the regiment. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers had done very badly in this competition. The same event for the Natives was won by the 106th Infantry in lot. The G. Range competition was won by the 74th Punjabis, and the second prize was awarded to the 112th Infantry. The Gillespie Memorial Cup was won by the 94th Russells yesterday, and not by the 103rd Mahratta Infantry. One of the most interesting contests of the meeting was the Maxim gun competition, which was originally programmed in the local meeting, but was put off owing to some disease breaking out amongst the mules, and came off this afternoon, in which the East Lancashire Regiment showed their efficiency in using instruments. The first team taking position at 2-30 fared rather badly owing to the elevation of the gun caused by an accident to the mounting. The second team of the F. Company went to fire at 2-45 and made a splendid performance and showed their ability in regard to duty with the gun. The whole of the knock-down targets were cleared in a few seconds on their retirement and scored 60 hits. The whole competition was completed in 7 1-2 minutes. Great credit is due to Lieutenant Orr Paterson and Sergeant Donagh of that Battery, who used every effort to bring it to its present state of proficiency and won the cup value Rs. 200. The Diana Plate was won by Mrs. Anderson. The following are the results of the matches:—

Match 2.—Western India Cup. Royal Scots, 12 hits, won the cup value Rs. 500. Also competed—Seaforth Highlanders, Connaught Rangers, 93rd Highlanders, East Lancashires, and 1st B. B. and C. I. Volunteers.

Match 35.—Western India Cup. 100th Infantry, won the cup and Rs. 55. 43rd Erinpura, Rs. 33. Also competed—74th Punjabis, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, 108th Infantry, 43rd Krinpura, 2nd team, 125th Rifles, 112th Infantary and 121st Pioneers.

British Championship. Aggregate. Bombardier May, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 241 points, Rs. 75 and won the Gold Medal; Armourer Sergeant Brown, 93rd Highlanders, 239 points, Rs. 50 and a Silver Medal; Private Cox, K. S. L. I., 239 points, Rs. 35 and a Bronze Medal; Sergeant-Major Renton, M. I. School, 238 points, Rs. 25 and a Bronze Medal; Lance-Corporal Ramsay, B.B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., 237 points, Rs. 20 and a Bronze Medal; Color Sergeant Johnstone, 23rd Highlanders, 237 points, Rs. 10 and a Bronze Medal; Color Sergeant Tyndall, 93rd Highlanders, 237 points, Rs. 10 and a Bronze Medal.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

POONA, FEB. 12.

The Central Meeting terminated yesterday afternoon, after a successfully carried out programme extending over eleven days, with the distribution of prizes. A large shamiana was pitched near the flagstaff and at 4-30 p.m. Major-General Richardson and Mrs. Richardson with a large number of interested officers and ladies found accommodation there. The successful competitors were drawn up in front of an extended table laden with the glittering array of much-coveted trophies in way of cups, etc. On the arrival of Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Hunter the proceedings at once began.

Capt. Grove, D. A. A. G. and Honorary Secretary, called up the winners. Captain Hopwood picked out the prizes and Mrs. Richardson distributed them.

Sir Archibald Hunter, who presided, in addressing the winners, said: Before requesting Mrs. Richardson to do you the honour of presenting you with the prizes, I have been asked by the General Officer Commanding to say a few words and gladly respond. The meeting, I am glad to say, has been a success, and as far as statistics go I notice that the entries this year show an increase over last year by 44 British and 3 native troops. The possibles put up are unfortunately only ten this year, against 22 of last year, but this I believe was due to the catchy winds and other weather conditions which militated against the possibility of a greater number of possibles being scored, but on the whole the shooting this year has been quite as good as that of former years. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, I see, have won three matches at independent firing. The General Officer Commanding pointed out that in this team there are only two old soldiers, which is an explanation of the fact that the young men are coming to the front in shooting. The Royal Scots have won two tactical matches, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders one, and the East Lancashire Regiment one, and I take this opportunity of congratulating them all on these and the team matches they have won. I think the attention of the Committee might be directed to the date on which the meeting is held. November seems to be more a suitable month. The date might be altered if circumstances permit of the change next year. The conditions which govern the entries ought to be framed to promote good shooting among all classes in the army, and not be favourable only to those whom we call pot hunters in the army. It remains with me to say that a meeting of this kind is not run by itself. There are a great many difficulties attending it which require support and co-operation and a good deal of hard work. I am glad to say that we have had the valuable assistance of Colonel Bell, A. G. on my staff, who has devoted no end of time and labour upon it. In thanking him we have also to thank Captain Groves, to whose energy and hard work its success can be attributed, and also to Captain Hopwood and officers and the men employed on the ranges. To all of them we owe a debt of gratitude for the manner in which they carried out their duties. I will now ask Mrs. Richardson to give you the prizes.

In the big match of the meeting—Army vs Volunteers, the latter won.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

POONA, FEB. 12.

The annual boxing tournament at Poona, open to all Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the regular Army, Navy, Marines, the Naval Reserve and Volunteer Corps in India, will take place on the general parade ground from the 24th to 29th April. The list of events are classified under heads one for Officers and the other for Non-Commissioned Officers and men. The events for the Officers' competition are—Heavy weights, silver cup value Rs. 100; middle weight, silver cup value Rs. 100; light weights, silver cup valued Rs. 100; feather weights, silver cup valued Rs. 100. The entrance fee for each of these events is Rs. 5. There will be no competition unless six entries are shown for the Non-Commissioned Officers and men. The following programme has been arranged:—Bantam weights 9st and under—1st prize Rs. 200 and silver cup; 2nd prize Rs. 100 and bronze medal. Light weights 10st and under—1st prize Rs. 200 and silver cup; 2nd prize Rs 100 and bronze medal. Intermediate weights 10st 9lbs—1st prize Rs. 200 and silver cup; 2nd prize Rs. 100 and bronze medal. Middle weights 11st 4lbs and under—1st prize Rs. 200 silver cup; 2nd prize Rs. 100 and bronze medal. Catch weights—1st prize Rs. 200 and silver cup; 2nd prize Rs. 100 and bronze medal. Competition for boys under seventeen—1st prize Rs. 30, 2nd prize Rs. 15. A special prize of Rs. 50 will be given to the competitor in any class whom the Judges consider to have shown most science.

THE war correspondent of the "Standard" with General Nogi telegraphed the following interesting message from Port Arthur on the 13th ultimo:—In reply to many expressions of congratulation, General Nogi desires me to send, through the "Standard," to the friends of Japan in England, the following message:—"After spending so many months and sacrificing so many lives in the taking of Port Arthur, I feel unworthy of praise. But knowing the sympathy of the people of England, not only myself but my soldiers heartily rejoice. As representing the Army, I desire to send heartfelt thanks."

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

THE first meeting between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana elevens this cold weather took place on Saturday afternoon on the ground of the former and resulted, after a fairly interesting match, in a draw in favour of the home team, which was with one or two exceptions a representative side. In the absence of J. S. Milne, who with J. L. Ainsworth and C. L. Burns were only required to make the team a thoroughly representative one, A. C. Rumboll officiated as Captain, and winning the toss had the satisfaction of seeing his side get first service of a wicket which, whatever may be said about it, certainly afforded the bowlers very little assistance. Cheetham and Aston commenced the innings, and in the absence of Tumboowalla, who had not then arrived, the bowling was taken charge of by Bustani and Abu. Runs did not seem particularly easy to make, and when after a few Tumboowalla arrived and took charge of the leather at the Victoria Terminus end, the batsmen for a time were quite at sea with his deliveries. Aston and Cheetham were quickly dismissed, and the wickets of Wilson, Scott and Humphry fell in rapid succession, the total on the fall of the latter's wicket being about 60. Fortunately Powell was able to stop in, and when joined by Kiddle proceeded to play free cricket, the bowling gradually falling off in quality, Tumboowalla, who had started with 4 overs, 9 runs and 3 wickets, losing his effectiveness principally because he tried to bowl beyond his pace. Kiddle left after contributing 23, an invaluable innings and one that clearly proves him to be the hitter of the team. Possessed of a good eye and fresh from good coaching at Dulwich College, in which eleven he played as recently as last year, this young player has a career full of promise before him in Bombay cricket, and when his full powers are developed will be one of the most valuable members of the eleven. After the old Alleynian's depature Rumboll joined Powell and from this point up to the time the innings was closed runs came freely, both batsmen having completely collared the bowling. Powell's contribution to the total was 61 made in characteristic style, but valuable as his innings was, it was not free from blemish, as he was let off twice, once in the slips when his score was about 25 and again later on at square leg. Rumboll as far as we could see gave no actual chance in the compilation of his 38, but several of his strokes were rather dangerous. The innings was declared closed with the total 171 for six wickets, leaving the Islam Gymkhana a little under an hour and a half to either make the runs or to get out. They started in disastrous fashion, losing four wickets during the first thirty minutes, but a plucky display by P. Mahomed, who made 24 not out, enabled them to make a draw of the game. Cheetham and Coombs bowled extremely well, the first-named taking four wickets for 33 runs and the latter two for 11 runs. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, c Tumboowalla, b Abbu	16
Mr A H S Aston, c Abbu, b Tumboowalla	6
Lieut F Wilson, b Tumboowalla	11
Mr S N Powell, not out	61
Mr W H Scott, b Tumboowalla	7
Mr J Humphrey, b Abbu	0
Mr A C Kiddle, c J Mahomed, b Ali	23
Mr A C Rumboll, not out	38
Mr N Dawson, Mr C Ainslie, Mr E E Coombe — did not bat.	
Extras	10
Total for six wickets*	171

*Inning declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Bustani	2	13	0	0
Abbu	13	49	1	2
Tumboowalla	18	48	3	3
Ali	3	19	0	1

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr C N Ali, c Coombs, b Cheetham	7
Mr Tumboowalla, b Cheetham	5
Mr D Nansi, c Dawson, b Coombs	1
Mr P Mahomed, not out	24
Mr Sayed Ahmed, st Dawson, b Cheetham	6
Mr Ismail, b Cheetham	4
Mr Abbu, c Dawson, b Coombs	9
Mr Yusuf Ali, not out	0
Mr Ali Shah, Mr Bustani, Mr Nulwalla — did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total for six wickets	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Coombs	1	11	7	2
Cheetham	12	33	1	4
Wilson	6	10	1	0
Rumboll	3	3	1	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

(Cold weather matches.)

We give the batting and bowling averages of those members of the Bombay Gymkhana, who have played in three matches and upwards up to last Saturday. The averages include the scores made in the matches between the Civil and United Services:—

BATTING AVERAGES.

	No of Innings	Times not out	Highest Innings	Total runs	Averages
Mr S N Powell	9	3	*61	252	42
Mr H Cheetham	8	2	101	196	32—4
Mr A H S Aston	7	0	*69	190	27—1
Mr J A C Kiddle	6	2	24	87	22—1
Mr J S Milne	8	2	43	127	21—1
Lieut C H Lyon	3	0	45	64	21—1
Mr G Dawson	3	0	57	63	21
Mr C L Burns	4	0	51	74	18—2
Mr A C Rumboll	8	1	41	122	17—3
Mr W H Scott	3	0	13	27	9
Lieut C M Yates	3	0	19	27	9
Mr T J Reid	3	0	14	22	7—1
Lieut J P Gilbert	4	0	24	26	6
Capt J H McDonald	4	1	10	15	5

*Denotes not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES

	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Mr A Abercrombie	43	5	8—3
Mr J S Milne	299	24	12—11
Mr H Cheetham	221	16	13—13
Mr E E Coombs	154	9	17—1
Mr A C Rumboll	181	10	18—1

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

The following engagements of interest to residents in India or to the world in general are announced:—

Mr. Alexander Brodrick Leslie-Melville, eldest son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Alexander S. Leslie-Melville, and Aileen, widow of Mr. Allan Daly barrister-at-law, and only daughter of the late Col. Harvey-Kelly, and Mrs. Harvey-Kelly.

Mr. Edward J. Brook of Hoddom Castle, Annan, eldest son of the late Mr. Edward, Brook of Meltham, Huddersfield, and Hoddom, Dumfriesshire, and Jessie Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. John Bell-Irving, of Whitehill, Lockerbie, and niece of Sir Robert Jardine, Bart.

Chevalier Gugliemo Marconi (of Bologna) and the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien, fifth daughter of the late Lord Inchiquin K. P. and of Ellen Lady Inchiquin. The wedding will take place the second week in March from Lennox Gardens the town residence of Ellen Lady Inchiquin.

The marriage arranged between Margaret Ruth, only daughter of Sir Lewis Tupper, C.S.I., K.C.I.E, financial commissioner, Punjab, and Mr. Lewis French, Indian Civil Service, second surviving son of Mr. D. French, of Eltham, Kent, will take place at Lahore on Feb. 15.

THE HINDU-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though the rumour has spread amongst all the cricket lovers that the match will be played in the current month, I think it will not be carried through now on account of the epidemic plague that is prevailing by this time, and the Hindus, it is quite natural, seem to be disheartened as no arrangements of the same are being made until now, but as long as this idea and whim remains in the noble minds of the Bombay Gymkhana Committee, I am quite sure that the plan will be successfully carried through and the Hindus will have their claims justified at their hands at the proper time, which means in the regular cricket season, and that, too, as far as the reports have come to my ears, in the month of July, when both the Europeans and the Hindus will try to gain their best form possible with great zeal, and hence the features of real cricket will be seen.—Yours &c.

B. M. D.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

EIGHTH MEETING.

THERE was an unusually large gathering in both the enclosures at the Mahaluxmi race-course on Saturday evening to witness the eighth day's events in connection with the Bombay Extra Meetings, those present including a good sprinkling of the air sex. Six items as usual figured on the official programme, three of th m attracting liberal entries. For the first event, the Medium Trial Plate, eight horses stripped. False Start, Grey Fox, and Bandit II equally divided favouritism, the first-named at the finish proving an advantage to his admirers. Six starters faced the barrier for the Pony Trial Plate, which was thought a sure thing for Key West. Some, however, pounced on Solace and were amply rewarded at the finish, the favourite Key West finishing only fourth. Only five entered for the Long Trial Plate, distance 7 furlongs. Applause was made a hot favourite at halves, but he only secured third place in the end, Admiral Crighton winning in a hot finish from Testwood by three-quarters of a length. Ten horses faced the starter for the Arab Trial Plate, for which Talisman was reckoned a laure!. Russell, however, upset all calculations by steering Hadhur to victory. The Short Trial Plate drew another ten to the scratch. Hyacinth and Hillsborough were mostly fancied. The former, however, proved the better of the two, the latter finishing nowhere. The sixth race, the Little Trial Plate, found no less than fifteen starters. Young Gazelle was most fancied and as it turned out he never once left the issue at doubt. An accident occurred in the fifth race, when Beaumont was thrown off his mount, but was fortunately none the worse for it, having escaped with only a severe shaking. The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, under the able direction of Mr. Mallandaine, as usual enlivened the afternoon's proceedings. Details:—

The Medium Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under, new measurement, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 900 or over since 31st March 1902. 14 hands to carry 9st. 10lbs. W. I. Allowances—Ponies which have not won since 31st March 1902, race value Rs. 200 or over 10lbs.; race value Rs. 100 or over 18lbs. (not accumulative). Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. M. Shamlan's g a h False Start 8st 11lbs — Foster 1
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 7st 4lbs — Meisom 2
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava 9st 5lbs — C B Mahomed 3

Also ran—Bandit II, Saizar, Dilerjung, May Duke and Epilogue.

At an excellent start Grey Fox jumped off with the lead, with Bandit II close at its heels, and Epilogue lying last at the 3 furlongs. Bandit collared Grey Fox and eventually took up the running till the home turn, where False Start shot through and Grey Fox made way for second place. This order was maintained to the finish, Nainawa racing home third. Won by two lengths, a length and a half separating second and third horse. Time—1 min. 20 1-5 secs.

Betting—2 to 1 against False Start, Grey Fox, and Bandit II, 5 to 1 Dilerjung, 20 to 1 Nainawa, 50 to 1 May Duke, and 100 to 1 the others.

The Pony Trial Plate.—For Ponies 14-2 and under, new measurement, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1902. 14-2 to carry 9st. 12lbs. W. I. Allowances—Ponies which have not won since 31st March 1902 race value Rs. 900 or over. 10lbs.; race value Rs. 200 or over, 18lbs.; race value Rs. 100 or over, 28lbs. (not accumulative). Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr E C Ramshaw's br aus m Wakeful 9st 6lbs — Native 1
Mr P B Avasla's b aus m Solace 7st 9lbs. Bowker 2
Mr F Main's bl aus m Hazelnut 7st 3lbs Bennett 3

Also ran:—Key West, Virbala and Lucretia.

An unlevel start. Virbala took advantage of a good opening and led the way for a considerable distance, when Hazelnut broke through, with Solace well up. On the curve Wakeful spurted on the outside, finishing victorious by half a length from Solace, Hazelnut being third and Key West fourth. A length and a half divided second and third. Time—1 min. 3 3-5 secs.

Betting—6 to 4 against Key West, 2 to 1 against Solace, 3 to 2 Wakeful, 6 to 1 Virbala, 12 to 1 Hazelnut, and 20 to 1 Lucretia.

The Long Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 4,000 or over, since 31st March 1902. W. A. and C. raised 4lbs' Allowances—Horses which have not won since 31st March 1902 race value Rs. 2,000 or over, 7lbs., race value Rs. 1,000 or over, 14lbs, race value Rs. 200 or over, 21lbs., race value Rs. 100 or over, 28lbs. (not accumulative). Ponies 14-2 and under 7lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton by the Admiral—Glee 6st 8lbs — Kamad 1
Messrs Avasla and Bleach's br e g Testwood 8st 4lbs — Robertson 2
Mr E C Ramshaw's b e h Applause late Prestwick by Enthusiast—Meanus 7st 11b — Meisom 3

Also ran:—Dumbell and Caroline.

The small field got well away in a bunch and kept together till the 4 furlongs post, where Applause advanced, Dumbell being second and Admiral Crichton third. Down the straight Admiral Crichton shot out along the inside rails and won in a very exciting finish from Testwood by three-quarters of a length, Applause passing the winning post third. Only a heard separated second and third. Time—1 min. 28 secs.

Betting—2 to 1 on Applause, 2 to 1 against Admiral Crichton, 6 to 1 Dumbell, 20 to 1 Testwood, and 50 to 1 Caroline.

The Arab Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1902, W. A. raised 4lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won since 31st March 1902 race value Rs. 1,400 or over, 7lbs.; race value Rs. 900 or over, 14lbs.; race value Rs. 200 or over, 21lbs.; race value Rs. 100 or over 28lbs (not accumulative). Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Mustapha bin Talib's c h a h Hadhur — Russell 1
7st 11lbs
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo, 7st 2lbs — Heeroo 2
Mr G K's b a h Talisman, 8st — Meisom 3

Also ran—Erhan, Young Kohinoor, Saheb, Young Cardigan, Panala II, Young Mosumma and Nadir Shah.

Another good start. Erhan led by a short distance, the remainder being in a bunch. At the half mile the order was Talisman, Bendigo, and Panala. Down the straight Hadhur shot out and snatched the victory from Bendigo by half a length, Talisman being third, also by half a length. Time—1 min. 54 2-5 secs.

Betting—3 to 4 against Talisman, 2 to 1 against Bendigo, 5 to 1 Panala, 10 to 1 Young Kohinoor, 15 to 1 Young Cardigan, and longer odds the rest.

The Short Trial Plate.—Winners, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over since 31st March 1902, W. A. and C. raised 4lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won since 31st March 1902 race value Rs. 900 for over 10lbs.; race value Rs. 200 or over 17lbs.; race value Rs. 100 or over 28lbs (not accumulative). Ponies 14-2 and under 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's ch e m Hyacinth, 7st 4lbs ... Kamad 1
Mr. Curmer's b aus g Rossi, 8st 8lbs ... Foster 2
Mr G K's b aus m Jubilant, 7st 4lbs ... Meisom 3

Also ran:—Hillsborough, Banker, The Earl, Apology, Ural, Quaver and Lady of Quality.

A favourite's race. Hyacinth started off with the lead, with Apology and The Earl in close attendance. Near the three furlongs Beaumont was thrown off The Earl, but fortunately escaped with only a severe shaking. On the home turn Hyacinth, Rossi and Jubilant took up the running, this other being maintained to the finish. Won by a length and a quarter; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 3 secs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Hyacinth, 2 1-2 to 1 Hillsborough, 4 to 1 The Earl, 6 to 1 Rossi, 8 to 1 Quaver, 10 to 1 Lady of Quality and Jubilant, 15 to 1 Ural, and 20 to 1 Apology.

The Little Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under, new measurement, which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1902. 13-3 to carry 9st 10lbs, W. I. Allowances—Ponies which have not won since 31st March 1902 race value Rs. 1,500 or over 7lbs.; race value Rs. 900 or over, 14lbs.; race value Rs. 200 or over, 21 lbs; race value Rs. 100 or over, 28lbs (not accumulative). Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr W Moran's g a h Young Gazelle 7st 5lbs — Bennett 1
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Settler 9st 13lbs — Bowker 2
Aga S Shah's g a h Swazi 7st 12lbs — Kamad 3

Also ran—Mint, Bumblepuppy, Sabig, Roomy, Zuriff, Kyam, Magna Charta, Reflector, Shahoon, Silver Prince, Jan Alum and Grey Fox.

The large field of fifteen went away to a good start. Mint led the way for some distance and then gradually dropped back, making room for Settler, Young Gazelle and Swazi. Young Gazelle led by a streak on the straight and won from Settler by a length and a half; a head separated second and third. Time—1 min. 8 secs.

Betting—2 1-2 to 1 against Young Gazelle, 3 to 1 Mint, 4 to 1 Grey Fox, 6 to 1 Settler, 8 to 1 Bumblepuppy, 10 to 1 Sabig, 12 to 1 Swazi and Zuriff, and any odds the rest.

PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

NEW PHASE OF THE DISPUTE.

THE controversy regarding proselytism among Parsees has rather suddenly entered upon a new phase by the action taken by the trustees of the Parsee Punchayat funds and properties. Since the day when a number of Parsees sent a requisition to the trustees, asking them to convene a meeting of the community to consider the question of proselytism among them, the matter has been agitating the minds of the community. A meeting of Parsees was held at Allbless Baug, and a large committee was appointed to make enquiries and submit a report to another meeting of the community. The Committee has been deliberating and has prepared a report which is yet to be discussed and adopted. We have already published the purport of the conclusions they have arrived at, which were to the effect that conversion to Zoroastrianism was inadvisable and disadvantageous in the present circumstances of the community. More recently a counter-requisition was addressed to the trustees, suggesting to them that it would be unwise and inexpedient to convene another meeting of the community to receive the report of the committee previously appointed, and that the consequences of calling another meeting would do the community no good. Thus the Parsees were divided into two sections, one section ranging itself against proselytism, and the other favouring it.

In such a state of affairs the trustees have taken the opinion of Mr. Inverarity, the well-known counsel, and have issued a public notification, in which they declared that only those who are born of Parsee parents and are followers of the Zoroastrian religion would hereafter be admitted into the Parsee fire-temples, Towers of Silence, etc., dedicated to the use of the Parsee community, and could claim the benefits of funds dedicated to, and the right to be present at public meetings of the Parsee community, etc. The notification appears to be based upon the opinions given by counsel. The following questions said to have been put and answers given by Mr. Inverarity will illustrate the course taken by the trustees:—

Can a non-Parsee by birth, converted to the Zoroastrian religion, claim admission into the Parsee fire-temples, Towers of Silence, etc., dedicated to the use of the Parsee community, and claim the benefits of the funds dedicated to, and the right to be present at the public meeting of the Parsi community?—In my opinion he cannot so long as he does not satisfy two conditions—(1) he must be a Parsee by birth, and (2) he must follow the Zoroastrian religion.

Does any one not being a Parsee by birth, who is converted to Zoroastrianism, thereupon become a member of the Parsee community?—No.

What is the true meaning of the word "Parsee"?—I think it means a Parsee by birth and follower of Zoroaster.

What steps must be taken to prevent exposure of dead bodies of such converts in the Towers of Silence by their relations or friends? If anybody clandestinely do it, could he be convicted under the Indian Penal Code?—Notice should be given to the proper parties to refrain from attempting the acts objected to, and if they insist, they should be prevented by physical force. I think he could be convicted under Sections 295 and 297.

If trustees or managers of the fire-temples, &c., disregard request of the general meeting of the Parsee community not to admit converts into fire-temples, &c, can one or more members of the community take any legal steps to compel the trustees and managers of such fire-temples, &c., to comply with such request?—I think they could, if the trustees do not confine its use to the Parsees.

And advise generally?—If the Parsee community wish to pass any resolutions with the object of boycotting priests who act contrary to the resolutions, they may do so; but if such alien converts have no right to any of the Trust Funds or properties..... it seems to me to be a matter of indifference.

The Parsee papers are divided in opinion upon the action taken by the trustees. Some of them, which are against proselytism, are of opinion that the trustees have taken a right and judicious course in the interests of the community. On the other hand papers interested in the cause of reform and progress declare that the trustees have "roused the sleeping serpent and appear to have sown the seeds of discord in the community."

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BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

FIRST DAY.

THE annual regatta of the Bombay Yacht Club began on Saturday. A fresh breeze blew from the north-west. The first yachts to start were those of the "B" Class at 2-15 p. m., the course being from the Committee Vessel round Barnacle Beacon round Spit Buoy, N. N. E. of Elephanta Island, round the Two Red Channel Buoys N. and W. of Butcher Island respectively, leaving all to Port, thence round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to Starboard and back to the Committee Vessel. Distance 16-4 miles. The yachts got away to a good start, Pixie, Sayonara and Janetta crossing the line together followed by Jean and Mannikin. On the long reach to Barnacle Beacon Janetta and Pixie kept very close together, the other yachts dropping gradually behind. From this Beacon to the B. W. H. S. Buoy it was a close haul, Janetta took the lead just before rounding the Buoy and this order was kept up to the finish. Janetta was first in but did not save her time on Pixie. Pixie won the first prize, Janetta taking second.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance	Entered by	Time of arrival.	Corrected time.
			H M S	H M S
Janetta.....	Scratch	Officers, R E	4 58 15	2 43 15
Pixie	5 28	Mr E H Smotham...	5 1 33	2 41 5
Sayonara.....	21 52	Maj Curtis, R A M C Mr C J Nomico ...	Did not finish.	
Jean	32 48	Capt H S Black, R I M.....	5 33 8	2 45 20
Mannikin.....	16 24	Officers, R A	5 22 23	2 51 4

Course and distance same as "A" Class yachts.

The "A" Class yachts started with time in hand and sailed the same course as the "B" Class. The first yacht to start was Isca at 2-20, followed by Melody at 2-31, Stella at 2-35, Sapphire at 2-39, Forella at 2-47 and Eilein at 2-50-30. On the reach to Barnacle Beacon no difference in order took place, until after rounding the N. Channel Buoy, when Stella overtook Isca on the run to Tucker Beacon, Melody and Sapphire had a luffing match, which let Forella close up to them. After Tucker Beacon, after another luffing match, Sapphire passed Melody. Forella not accepting Melody's imitation to luff, ran through her lee and overtook Sapphire just before the finish. Stella sailed her very best, as did also Isca, both being some eight minutes ahead of the third best in. Eileen had an accident to her spinnakie boom and was unable to set a spinnakie on the last run. Isca was flying a protest flag against Stella, so the prizes have not yet been awarded.

Names of Boats	Time Allowance	Entered by	Started at	Time of arrival.
			H M S	H M S
Forella	19 30	Mr C T R Scovell ...	2 47 0	5 4 38
Sapphire....	20 30	Capt Muter, R E and Mr R H Hopkins...	2 39 0	5 4 54
Melody.....	28 30	Mr J B K Macbeth .	2 31 0	5 6 13
Stella	24 30	Col H W Boyd, IMS.	5 35 0	4 55 10
Isca	30 30	Mr E Faulkner.....	2 20 0	4 59 31
Eileen	Scratch	Mr N N Wadia	2 50 30	5 10 46

Course sailed was from Committee Vessel round Barnacle Beacon, round R W H S Buoy, N N E of Elephanta, round the Two Red Channel Buoys, N and W of Butcher Island respectively, leaving all to Port, thence round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to starboard and back to the Committee Vessel. Distance 16'4 miles.

The Tomtit Class Handicap Race started at 3-5 and sailed a course from the Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port thence round Butcher Beacon, round two Red Channel Buoys N. and W. N. W. of Butcher Island, leaving all to Port, round Tucker Beacon. The boats got away to a good start. Meg obtained the lead and rounded North Karanja Buoy first, closely followed by Tomtit, Maud and Midget and being later, and this order was maintained till the finish. Meg won the first prize from Tomtit by nearly three minutes, Lapwing whilst cruising about just before the race had the misfortune to carry away her boastay and had to give up. As Clutha did not turn up, the Handicap prize was not awarded as there were only four boats started.

Names of Boats	Time Allowance	Entered by	Time of arrival.	Corrected time.
			H M S	H M S
Tomtit	Scratch	Dr F M Gibson.....	2 27 56	2 22 26
Meg	Scratch	Mr C H Byrne	2 25 5	2 20 5
Lapwing	12 30	Mr E C Richards...	Did not start.	
Maud	18 45	Mr J E Needham .	5 30 08	2 7 13
Midget.....	12 30	Officers, R A	5 32 47	2 15 17
Clutha	9 22	Mr J A Wolfe	Did not start.	

The Ships Boat Race started at 3-15 p.m. and sailed a course from Committee Vessel round S. Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard and back to Committee Vessel. Distance 3'8 miles. There were only three entries for this race, but an exciting finish was witnessed between the 30 feet cutter and the 28 feet cutter entered by Mr. Money, the former winning the first prize by 53 seconds.

By kind permission of Mr. F. Ritchie, the P. and O. steam-launch Galeowar followed the races with several members and their friends.

Names of Boats	Time Allowance.	Entered by	Time of arrival	Corrected time
			H M S	H M S
Hardinge's 30ft. Cutter H		Lieut J F Vibart, R I M	5 29 59	2 14 59
28ft. Cutter A		Lieut F K Money, R I M	5 30 6	2 15 6
28ft. Cutter R		Lieut J N Forteath, R I M	6 7 26	2 52 26

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor presided at a sitting of the Court on Saturday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA POISON.

Yusufali Kadarbhai, a Borah seller of "pan patties" (which are packets of beetle-leaves containing certain aromatic ingredients), and Ahmedali Kadarbhai alias Mullanjee, another Borah, who is a medicine-man, practising in Phool Gully, and has also the reputation of a sorcerer, appeared, on remand, to answer the charges of administering dhatura to Jainabi, wife of one Ramjankhan Mistri, in their house in Hunzla Moholla, on 23rd December, and of robbing her of ornaments which she was wearing on her person at the time and which were valued at Rs. 113. Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan defended the first accused. The second accused was undefended.

Mr. Wadia having concluded his case, addressed the jury on the evidence, and maintained that he had connected the accused clearly with the crime, and unless there was a reasonable doubt which went to the root of any important link in the chain of testimony, they should return a verdict of guilty against both the accused.

Mr. Ali Akbarkhan, for the first accused, commented on the evidence, and pointed out discrepancies. He asked the gentlemen of the jury to take a somewhat sympathetic view of his client's implication in the affairs, on the ground that he was merely an instrument in the hands of the second accused, who had the reputation of being a sorcerer, and who dominated him and others who came under his pernicious and baneful influence. The first accused acted throughout the drama as if he was not a free agent, and as if he was acting under hypnotic suggestions. The science of hypnotism was of late playing an important part in some of the judicial trials in the English and other continental tribunals. He did not know whether it obtained the same importance in Indian tribunals.

His Lordship, in summing up, said that they had nothing whatever to do with sympathetic, or antipathetic, or any "pathetic" whatever, save and except looking at the whole transaction, in which the accused were concerned, in a plain, simple, direct, matter-of-fact, and fair-and-square way. In order to appreciate the affair in a proper spirit it was best to put them to discard from their minds the theory of hypnotism and to approach the consideration of the subject calmly and candidly. It would be their wisest policy to return to the humble wording of the law and the evidence, without being swayed by what was said outside of it, even by a casual remark from the Bench, or by a chance inflection of voice in any particular utterance by the Judge. They should do their duty without fear or favour and as men of strong common-sense.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and added that the second accused was the ring-leader. The Judge passed different sentences on each charge, the result of which was that the first accused was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court the adjourned till eleven o'clock this morning.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 15.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Exeter Plate—Natalina, Minerva II, Forest, Bouquet, Nightingale, Loch Cleveden, Childs Guide, Tacal Cain, Nat Gold.

The Gaye Cup—Nirlasa, Indabha, Picture.

The Dealers Plate—Shaitoob, Kour Sahib, Gallant Bresser

The Paddock Plate—Fareed II, Tawakel, Jan Alum, Little Joker and Swaee.

The New Plate—Habib, Truant, Little Dake, Port Arthur, Jolly Joker, Sprinter, Highborn, Duzon, Fatteh Singh, Had Held, Anadore.

[CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, February, 11 1905.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members took place at the Society's Rooms on Thursday, the 9th inst., Mr. J. D. Inverarity presiding:—

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members since last meeting was duly announced:—Mr. R. C. Thompson (Bangkok, Siam); Mr. Hugh S. Gladstone (England); Mr. H. C. Aberhoiser (Washington); Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S. (Poona); H. H. the Sahebzada Nawab Mohammed Nasrulla Khan (Bhopal); Lieut. H. R. Watson (Secunderabad); Mr. E. S. Bindley, C. E. (Raipur); Mr. K. B. Williamson (Jubbulpore); Mr. S. W. Coxon (Damoh, C. P.); Major W. G. R. Cordue, R. E. (Bombay); Capt. L. Hulke (Ajmer); Mr. Hans Blaschcek (Bombay); Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert (Dhulia).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
A collection of butterflies from N. Kanara.	...	Mr T R D Bell, I F S
1 Comb Duck or Nukta.	Sarcidiornis melanonotus.	Mr W F L Tottenham, I F S
1 Black Partridge.	Francolinus vulgaris.	Mr R H Heath, C E
5 Voles from Kashmir.	Microtus orachella...	Col A E Ward
1 Vole from Ladak	Microtus strachevi...	Do
1 Indian Crested Swift	Macropteryx coronata	Mr D G Hatchell
1 Spotted Babbler	Selornium ruficeps.	Mr R B Woosnan
1 Nilgiri Babbler.	Alcippe phoenicophaia	Do
1 Southern Red-whiskered bulbul	Otocompsa Tusciandate	Do
1 Greenish willow warbler	Acanthopneuste viridanus	Do
1 Madras Tree-Shrew	Tupaia ellioti	Do
1 Grey Musk Shrew	Oroscidura caerulea...	Do
3 Jungle striped squirrels	Sciurus tristriatus ...	Do
1 White-tailed rat.	Mus blanfordi	Do
2 Brown Spiny mice.	Mus platythrix	Do
3 Rats	Mus Sp.....	Do
1 Hammer-headed oyster.	Avicula vulgaris ...	Mr B B Jardine
1 Snake (alive).....	Zamenis fasciolatus...	Col W Bannerman, I M S
1 Black capped King fisher	Haloyon pileata	Mr P R Allen
A number of Bird Skins.	.....	Mr M Mackenzie
2 Chestnut bitterns	Ardetta cinnamomea.	Mr S Armstrong
1 White-tailed Lapwing.	Chettusia leucura ..	Do
1 Screech-owl	Strix flammea	Mr C H Donald
1 Pale Harrier	Circus maorurus	Do
1 Indian Pitta	Pitta brachyura	Do
Skin of fish-eating crocodile from Sind.	Gavialis gangeticus	H E Lord Lamington
1 Crab-eating Mungoose.	Herpestes urva.....	Mr H Slade
1 Tibet Marmot ..	Arctomyr himalayanus.	Col A E Ward
1 Screech owl(alive)	Strix flammea	Mr Naranji Dwarkadas

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were read and discussed:—1, Shells (b) their uses to Man, by E. Comber, F.Z.S. 2, King-Crows and Mynas as Mess-mates, by D. Dewar, I. C. S. 3, Occurrence of the Scaup Duck (Nyroca marila) in Oudh, by Capt. F. Wall, I. M. S., C.M.Z.S. 4, Egg-Eating Cobras, by E. Brook Fox. 5, Locusts, The Colouring of "Acridium peregrinum," by Cecil E. C. Fischer, I. F. S. 6, The Habits of the Leaf Butterfly (Kallima), by E. Ernest Green, F. E. S. 7, The Breeding Seasons of Big Game in India, by A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S. 8, Notes on the Houbara, by R. H. Heath, C. E.

EXHIBITS.

The following interesting exhibits were placed before the meeting by Mr. Comber demonstrating some of the uses to which shells can be put:—

A number of dessert dishes, salt cellars, spoons and ornaments, made from shells, lent by Messrs. Bhicajee and Co., Bombay.

Conch or Chank shell (Turbinella rapa) with brass mouth piece, used in Hindu temples, as a trumpet.

Giant clams (Taidacna gigas) used as fonts in churches in France.

Cowries used by Parsee Hat-makers for polishing cloth.

Cowries used as money in India.

Bangles cut out of the Chank Shell (Turbinella rapa).

An assortment of buttons, studs, paper knives, spoons, penholders, sleeve-links, and knife handles.

3 Decorative Panels of carved Mother-of-Pearl shell lent by Messrs. Henode and Co., Bombay.

3 Cameos and 1 Pearl Scarf-pin lent by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Bombay.

1 Revolver with Mother-of-Pearl handle from Messrs. Hollis and Co., Bombay.

Seed Pearls presented by H. H. the Rao Saheb of Cutch.

The shells used in India for making building lime.

The shells of edible species used in India as food.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 13.

Before the Hon. The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.

For Judgment.

1372—Pestonji R and K—Bai Cooverbai widow and another vs Mahomed Abdulla bin Ahmed Coachman and another—Kanga and P

For hearing on objections to Commissioner's Report.

1256—Wadia G and Co—Bai Jamnabai vs Morarji Anandji and others—Little and Co

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes

328-12608,04—Crawford B and Co—J Prior de Sousa and another vs Vijbhoocandas Atmaram and others

153-3765-,04—Haji Hasham Janoo and others vs Chhotalal Chotalal and another—Little and Co

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

1-56—Kanga and P—Mowji Arjun and Co vs Nenbai widow and others—Tyabji D and Co

1375—Kanga and P—Tarachand Laktmandas and another vs Mohanlal Hurpatrai—Payne and Co

1377—Ardeser H D and Co—Sulley Mahomed Aliarakhia vs Abdul Rooj Khakhoy Ready money—Little and Co

1378—Tyabji D and Co—Gheliabhoy Ismoredas vs Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and others Matubaoy J and M—Bajlow Grand W

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

For dismissal,

518,01—Malia and M—Motilal Partabchand vs Pyarilal Ramanand and others—Payne and Co.

For Consent Decree.

265,04—Payne and Co—Hasambhai Visram and others vs Abd ulla Hoosa—R D Shroff.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

655,01—Little and Co—N C Macleod vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford B and Co

112,04—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody and another—Payne and Co

459,03—Tyabji D and Co—Damoderdas Vandrawandas and another vs Devidas Vandrawandas and others—Edgelow G and W and Daphtary and S and Jamsetjee and K

302,04—Payne and Co—Dr Leo Gans and others vs The Actien Gessels chaft fur Anilne Fabrikation—Smetham B and N.

590,04—Tyabji D and Co—Cassumally Jafferbhoy vs Kulsumbai widow and others—Payne and Co Ardesir H D and Co D and S and Matubhoy J and M.

240,04—Wadia G and Co—Jafoo Hoosein and others vs The Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Co Limited and others—Cragie L and O.

279,01—Edgelow G and W—Dullubhdas Parbhudas vs Motiram Gowan and others—Ardesir H D and Co and R D Shroff—For postponement.

294,04—Dikshit D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Roychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

135,04—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandrawandas vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

Testamentary Suits,

15,04—Sorabjee and J bai Membalbai widow vs Canjee Wasjee—Madhowjee and Co.

19,04—Mulji H and M Jamnadas Bhagwandas vs Dalram Balkisson—K J Billimoria,

3,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Hurabai widow—Bicknell M and R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes,

701,04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck and others vs Framji Bhiki Mavor—Payne and Co—Part heard

117,04—Bhaishanker K and C—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha alias Moogbhai Madhowji and K—Part heard

365—04—Daphtary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhoy J and M and Dikshit D and S—Part heard

429,04—Hiralal and D—Babuji Sadhashiv Sujit and another vs Jankibai widow—K and J Billimoria—Part heard

782-04—Mujee and D—Naubai widow vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas—Malvi H and M.

765-04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarjee vs Ranchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Hajee Jackeria—Thakurdas and Co

538,04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarji vs Mongibai widow—Little and Co

2,7-04—Bicknell M and M—Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar vs Ramanlal Gordhundas Guggar—Payne and Co.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery, and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists, PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chamber, London, E. C., Eng., KEMP & CO., Bombay.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

A STATION-MASTER FINED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an application for revision in a case against Shiva Arjuna, a station-master, who was convicted by Mr. Bapuji Vinayak, Second Class Magistrate of Khanapur, in August last, of wrongful confinement and was fined Rs. 150, or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment. In appeal Mr. J. W. Hatch, District Magistrate of Belgaum, reduced the fine to Rs. 50. Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the accused; and Mr. K. H. Kelkar for the complainant.

The accused was station-master at Gunji on the Southern Maratha Railway, while the complainant, Sitaram Pandurang, was the agent of a myrabolam contractor, who lived at Khanapur and had a myrabolam depot within 400 feet of the Gunji Railway Station. The latter had frequent dealings with the railway authorities and the station staff at Gunji. On the 24th February 1904 special instructions were given to the station-masters at Khanapur and Gunji to allow the complainant to stack myrabolams at their stations while completing his consignments. This being so, on the 15th March 1904 the Gunji station master detained him at Gunji station for travelling without a ticket, and refusing to pay excess fare, or give his name and address. The period of detention seemed to have lasted from a time between 6 and 7, p.m. up till 9 or 9-30 p.m. Then the station-master, the accused, doubting the legality of the detention, told complainant to go away. This the complainant did not do, but remained at the station till morning. Then the station-master, having received an order from the District Traffic Superintendent, put complainant in charge of a porter and sent him to the police station at Khanapur. The station-master sent two telegrams to the District Traffic Superintendent on the evening of the 15th March, the first of which stated that he had detected a passenger travelling without a ticket with intent to defraud the company, and adding "May I hand him over to the Police?" At 9 p.m., about two hours later, he sent a second wire "May I allow the passenger to go, taking his address?" At 11-20 p.m. a reply was sent by the District Traffic Superintendent to the first telegram—'Yes, hand over to police.'" In Mr. Hatch's opinion it was clearly proved by the evidence that the complainant was detained at the Gunji station between 7 and 9 p.m. on the evening of the 15th March 1904, and that he was sent to Khanapur in the charge of a porter next morning. For both these acts the station-master, the accused, Mr. Hatch remarked, must be held responsible. The only question for decision was whether they were justified under section 132 of the Railway Act. Therein it was laid down that a railway servant may arrest a person refusing to pay an excess fare if there was reason to believe that he would abscond, or his name and address were unknown and he refused on demand to give his name and address, or there was reason to believe that the names and address given by him were incorrect. In the present case there was evidence to show that the complainant refused to give his name and address. On the other hand, it was abundantly clear, both from the oral and documentary evidence, that he was well-known to the station staff. His detention, Mr. Hatch said, was not therefore covered by section 132 of the Railway Act. Mr. Hatch accordingly agreed with the trying magistrate in thinking that the accused committed an offence under section 342 of the Indian Penal Code. The magistrate was convinced that the station-master was actuated throughout by ill feeling towards the complainant. On the other hand, it was probable that the complainant took advantage of the station-master's illegal action in detaining him to try and make the case appear worse than it was by refusing to go when permitted. In these circumstances Mr. Hatch considered the punishment awarded excessive, and reduced the fine to one of Rs. 50.

Their Lordships, after hearing the pleaders, were of opinion that they ought not to interfere with the conviction, but having regard to the fact that the wrongful confinement was in a great measure brought about by the action of the complainant, they reduced the sentence of to fine Rs. 10 and directed that any excess that might have been paid be refunded.

ALLEGED FRAUD AND FORGERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CHARGE AGAINST A MAHOMEDAN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane charged on warrant one Yakub Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with having committed fraud and forgery at Pietermaritzburg. It appeared that the accused with his brother named Gunny had, at Pietermaritzburg, called on a merchant of the place named Osman Mitha and asked him to draw in their favour a cheque for £2 15s, which amount they promised to return subsequently. While going to cash the cheque the accused had tampered with the figures, altering the cheque to £12 15s. This was discovered and the accused's brother Gunny was arrested and convicted. The accused meanwhile made good his escape to India. He was arrested on a warrant sent out by the Pietermaritzburg authorities. The accused stated that he would make his defence in the Pietermaritzburg law-court. The Magistrate committed the accused to the common prison to await his return, and said that he would not be surrendered until after the expiration of fifteen days, and that accused had a right to apply to the High Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus or such process.

WHY N T?

HOT WATER STANDPIPES.

FEW people will, we believe, venture to dispute the dictum of "The Lancet" that if it could be practicable to supplement gas, electricity, and water supplies with a public service of hot water it would be an immense boon to householders in London. Coal fires could, our contemporary observes, says the Daily News "be done away with in domestic buildings, and a powerful contributory factor to the formation of irritating and dirty fog would be removed. Sandpipes could be erected in the streets, and a spray of hot water turned on to remove snow or to render the slippery icy streets comfortable for the poor hard-working horses.

The scenes occasioned in our busy thorough-fares by the sudden onset of a keen gale, severe frost and pelting sleet on Monday last were of a most distressing kind. Vehicular traffic was perforce suspended, and the lot of the horse was of the cruellest description, while pedestrians ran great risk of a nasty accident on the exceedingly slippery pavement. It would be interesting to know how many horses had to be slaughtered owing to the casualties of Monday night.

Though the scheme of a general public supply of hot water may appear to be impracticable at present, it is not surely entirely chimerical to suggest that here and there in our streets small rapid gas heaters or geysers could be attached to standpipes connected with the water mains. The water, however, need not be intensely hot for the purpose. The removal of snow or ice by hot water would at any rate be much more satisfactory and comfortable than by distributing salt, which produces an intensely cold liquid slush dangerous to the health of man and beast alike.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Rajpur, Nagpur and Amraoti, and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere except at Jacobabad, where it has decreased briskly.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Jamnagar, Dwarka, Bombay and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 9° to 16° in defect of normal in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Berar and Central India and at Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para and Malegaon, and the minimum from 8° to 16° in the Punjab and the United and Central Provinces, Central India and Berar and at Ajmer, Bhavnagar Para, Malegaon and Bijapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Bellary and Cuddapah and the lowest 37° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is generally clear.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine; but pressure in the Indus Valley is inclined to decrease.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SOME very good stories were told at the recent Education Conference at Manchester. One speaker related how he once remarked to a lady sitting next to him at dinner on the usefulness of wars in one direction—they disseminated a knowledge of geography. Indeed, he confessed to her that he himself was ignorant of the Philippine Islands to a deplorable degree until the Spanish-American war broke out. The lady's face was a picture of horror and distress. "Why," said she, "do you mean to say you have never seen St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians?"

THE OUTBREAK IN ST. PETERSBURG.

FATHER GAPON AND THE TSAR.

On January 22 Father Gapon addressed the following letter to the Tsar:—

"Sovereign,—I fear the Ministers have not told you the full truth about the situation. The whole people, trusting in you, has resolved to appear at the Winter Palace at 2 o'clock in the afternoon in order to inform you of its needs. If, vacillating, you do not appear before the people, then you tear the moral bonds between you and the people. Trust in you will disappear, because innocent blood will flow between you and the people. Appear to-morrow before your people and receive our address of devotion in a courageous spirit. I and the representatives of labour and my brave workingmen comrades guarantee the inviolability of your person."

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.

Father Gapon has issued the following letter to the people:—

"Dear Comrades and Fellow-workmen.—There is no Tsar now. Innocent blood has flowed between him and the people. Long live struggle for freedom! I bless you all. To-morrow I shall be with you; to-day I am too busy.—Father George.

The letter bears yesterday's date.

According to the statements of eye-witnesses, Father George Gapon, who led the workmen's procession from the Narva Triumphal Gate, is uninjured. The procession numbered 15,000 men, headed by two priests wearing their vestments and carrying crosses in their hands. Father Gapon, escorted by his bodyguard, walked by the side of the holy pictures, the portrait of the Emperor, and the other priestly leaders. He wore ordinary clothes, and intended to put on his vestments on reaching the building of the Council of the Empire, as he expected to pass from that spot unmolested by way of the Morskaja to the Palace Square. The demonstrators marched singing "God save Thy people. Give victory to our Orthodox Tsar."

The command to fire was given to the troops, and was immediately followed by a volley. The holy pictures and the portraits of the Emperor were pierced with bullets and the priest at the head of the procession was wounded. Father Gapon, who, like the others, was thrown to the ground, crawled into a neighbouring house. One of his companions succeeded in escaping.

A GENERAL TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

Among the positively authenticated horrors of yesterday's rioting is the case of an aged general, whose sledge was stopped by the infuriated people as he was driving in the direction of the troops. The crowd asked, "Are you going to order them to fire on us?" The general told his coachman to drive on, and was instantly struck on the head by a well-dressed man wearing a sable fur coat. He was then thrown out of the sledge and beaten and trampled to death.

The windows of the Grand Duke Serge's palace were smashed by the crowd late last night, although the panes were one-third of an inch thick, as was shown by fragments picked up to-day.

MONDAY'S EVENTS.

RENEWED FIGHTING.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.

The centre of the city is all quiet this morning but the ferment continues in the outlying industrial quarters.

Late last night the police made house to house visits warning householders that the rioters had decided to divide themselves into bands and sack the town.

Afternoon.

In the course of last night numerous meetings were held by workmen in all quarters of the city and it was decided to resist to the bitter end. The more moderate deprecated looting, but nevertheless numerous shops were wrecked and pillaged. The Emperor's portrait, wherever it was found, was destroyed and insulted, but that of the Empress was respected.

During the night most of the troops were withdrawn from the streets in the centre of the city, but were held in readiness out of sight. This forenoon they were again posted in considerable strength at the principal points. Traffic across the bridges and on the paths, over the ice is uninterrupted, and trams are running, including the electric cars. Over the frozen Neva sledges, as well as heavy traffic circulate freely The strikers, apparently finding it impossible to reach the centre of the city in organized masses, have come into the town singly or in small groups, sullenly, and without stopping to look at, shoulder or converse with one another.

All the schools and many of the principal shops are closed, while others keep up their window gratings. A strong force of cavalry is patrolling the streets and squads of infantry are posted at the corners.

The police have closed all the gunsmiths' shops. Fire-arms and other weapons have been removed from the windows and locked up in the cellars.

It appears that in yesterday's looting of a Government vodka shop £320 worth of liquor was destroyed. The district is strewn with broken glass and other wreckage.

The Civil Department of the Court of Justice has suspended its sittings which have become impossible owing to the crisis, all the lawyers refusing to practise.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION TO THE WORKMEN.

6 p.m.

The situation this evening appears to be more reassuring.

A proclamation, issued by the Minister of Finance and the new Governor-General, will be posted up in the streets to-morrow. It says:—

"The workmen should assist the Government in their tranquillizing labour for the improvement of their condition, and this they can do in only one way—by keeping apart from those to whom alone disturbances are necessary, who are alien to the true interests of the workmen, alien to the real good of the country, and only use these as a pretext to provoke disorders. Having nothing in common with their interests, let them return to their ordinary labour, which is as needful for the country as for the workers, for without it they themselves their wives, and children must suffer distress, and returning to work, let the working people know that their needs are as near the Emperor's heart as those of all his Majesty's true subjects, that only recently the Emperor was pleased of his own personal free will to command that the question was to be taken up of workmen's insurance, a scheme which would secure them in case of disablement or sickness, that this measure does not exhaust the Emperor's care for the wellbeing of the working classes and that at the same time the order from the Emperor was sent to the Minister of Finance for the drafting of a law for the shortening of the hours of labour and for the elaboration of such measures as would make it legally possible for the working classes to discuss and to declare their needs."

STORIES BY FRENCH EYE-WITNESSES.

"UNHEARD-OF MASSACRE."

Paris, Jan. 23.

Within the brief space of 24 hours' Russian autocracy has not only excited the scorn and execration of the whole civilized world but has alienated what little sympathy it retained in the only country in Europe where, up to yesterday, it still counted friends. It was with grave countenances and frequent exclamations of horror and disgust that the crowd in the street read the harrowing details published in to-day's papers of the abominations perpetrated yesterday by the Russian soldiery in the streets of St. Petersburg. By this evening the whole French people will be aware that the miscreants who are responsible for Russia's disasters in the Far East have butchered the working men of St. Petersburg wholesale, without anything approaching sufficient provocation.

The correspondent of the "Matin," who was present during the massacre in the Jardin Alexandre, telegraphs thus:—

"Two o'clock strikes at the tower of the Admiralty. The intense cold has covered the trees of the great square with hoar frost. Profound silence reigns in this corner which thick snow renders still more melancholy. Suddenly in the garden there is the sound of musketry firing. The soldiers of the Preobrazhensky Regiment, without any summons to disperse, as if playing a bloodshed ("comme a un jeu de massacre"), shoot down the unfortunate people crowded into this space. Several hundred fall. There are more than 150 killed. They are almost all children, women and young people. It is terrible. Blood flows on all sides. Up to 3 o'clock there is no bloodshed in the populous quarters but in other suburbs the troops are using their sabres and rifles. . . At 5 o'clock the crowd is driven back, cut down and repelled on all sides. The people, terror-stricken fly in every direction. Scared women and children slip, fall, and rise no their feet only to fall again further on. At this moment a sharp word of command is heard and the victims fall "en masse. The repression is terrible. There had been no disturbances to speak of. The whole crowd is unarmed and had not uttered a single threat. . . . proceed to Vassili Ostroff. Everywhere troops and Cossacks. Successive discharges of musketry, shooting down on all sides the terrorized crowd. . . The soldiers aim at the people's heads, and the victims are frightfully disfigured. A woman falls almost at my side. A little further on I slip on a piece of human brain. Before me is a child of eight years whose face is no longer human. Its mother is kneeling in tears over its corpse. The wounded, numbering some 80, as they drag themselves along leave streams of blood on the snow. I will end my narrative. I am broken-hearted at the unheard-of spectacle of massacre on such a scale. As I write discharges of musketry are heard. The workmen at Vassili Ostroff are being shot down "en masse."

The correspondent of the "Journal" telegraphs:—

I was present to-day at the most horrible spectacle I have ever witnessed, and it is with profound emotion that I am telegraphing. Since this morning we have been regular war correspondents—that is to say, civil war correspondents. I would like to describe minute by minute the, alas! never-to-be-forgotten spectacle of this sanguinary day. But there is no time. Painful and tragic events are following each other precipitately. . . I have seen blood flow in streams on the hardened snow. I have seen police agents, sword in hand, slash blindly about them. I have seen their revolvers used wildly against the crowd. I have seen whole companies of infantry discharging murderous volleys on the shrieking crowd. And on all sides the dead with the wounded falling upon them, and the horrible pell-mell, in which women and children covered with blood fall in the snow. It is not a strike. It is a revolution.

The correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" says:—

"In giving an account of this day of bloodshed I can only repeat the words which are to be heard on all sides, 'It is the end of autocracy. It is the end of the war.' It must alas! be admitted that the horrible butchery of to-day, with the massacre of hundreds of faithful and peaceful subjects by order of the Tsar, puts an end to the legend of the Little Father—juste et misericordieux. It is to be feared that when the army of Manchuria hears the details of the sinister 22nd of January it will be seized with doubt and demoralization."

M "Dru," of the "Echo de Paris," reports an interview which he had with "a high personage at the Ministry of the Interior," who in the course of the conversation observed, among other things, that "the demonstrators still consider the Tsar as their advocate in dealing with the bureaucracy, which they detest owing to the fact that they are in daily contact with it. They do not want to overthrow the Tsar, but they wish to see him and to speak to him, being persuaded that it is from him that all justice emanates. . . . The most energetic measures have been adopted. The garrisons of Pskoff, Riga, and Reval, as well as all the Guards, are under arms. At St. Petersburg we dispose of 100,000 troops, and we have orders to prevent disturbances at any cost."

This official said that the attitude of the troops had been "excellent. They unhesitatingly obeyed the orders of their officers."

January 24.

Owing to the number of conflicting accounts there is some uncertainty as to what occurred in St. Petersburg yesterday. The censorship was rigorously applied. Last night a great part of the town was in darkness, and there were further collisions between the crowd and the troops, but on what scale is unknown. One all-important fact, however, is manifest from the telegrams of the French correspondents—namely, that the sanguinary events of Sunday have destroyed the robust faith hitherto entertained by the people in the Tsar. His pusillanimous behaviour seems to be perfectly well known among the now disaffected populace of St. Petersburg and it has also produced a profound impression among the public in this country.

Among the most interesting telegrams from St. Petersburg to-day is one from M. Gaston Dru, the well-known correspondent of the Russophil "Echo de paris." He thus relates a conversation which he had yesterday with a working man in the crowd:—

"Well, what do you think of all this?" The workman shook his head and answered that there was no longer a Tsar. "No," continued he, "the Tsar was our father, the defender of his people against the bureaucracy. Yesterday he betrayed us. He caused us to be fired upon. While we came with crucifixes and with ikons to ask him to intercede for us, to help us out of the misery in which we live we were shot down. I threw myself on my knees with many others to entreat them not to kill us. They fired again twice. We had not come to do any harm, but to entreat our Little Father, the Tsar, to help us. We were told that he was waiting at the Winter Palace and we tried to go there."

The same correspondent gives the following statement made to him by a high official at the ministry of the Interior, whom he had asked why they had not called in the police instead of at once employing the troops.

"Ah!" replied the official, shrugging his shoulders, "all that was caused by the fatal indecision which since the beginning of the war has produced so many misfortunes. On Saturday a

to-day, but has been constantly recurrent in Russian history. At the same time the autocracy may count upon the Cossacks and the cavalry in general to stop at nothing. The various native troops, Circassians, Tartars, and what not, who have no sympathy with the Russian people, may always be trusted to act as the blind and unreasoning instruments of the autocracy.

Dr. Soskice considers that although the authorities may succeed in putting down the general rioting in St. Petersburg, the outbreaks in various parts of the town will be found impossible of suppression. So, too, the "dynamite" period will soon be if it has not already been reached, when the workmen, instead of being mowed down like sheep along with their women and children will be armed with the bombs with which the revolutionaries will supply them. It is impossible to prophesy the future course of events at such a time as the present. It is no longer a question of what the reformers—or, indeed, anyone else—wishes, but of the outcome of the impossible situation created by the Government's policy of murder. Already, as Dr. Soskice had predicted, the contagion has spread to Moscow, and all the other industrial centres are almost certain to take their share.

NO CHANCE OF A LIMITED MONARCHY.

It seems to Dr. Soskice inevitable that things will now proceed until a general change has been effected and the old order of things swept violently out of existence. Very possibly also the horror will be added of an agrarian war. There is, again, in Dr. Soskice's opinion, no chance that a limited monarchy may arise out of the ruins of the despotism. The rivers of blood are already too deep, the hatred and horror they have aroused too universal, to allow the further existence of the present dynasty. That a republic will take its place seems the only alternative. In the meantime horror may well be piled on horror's head.

In conclusion Dr. Soskice laid particular stress upon a point he has elsewhere insisted on—the fraudulent financial system by which the present Government is bolstered up and the madness of adding further to the vast sums already lent to it by the European peoples. Any loans now contracted will, he is convinced, be repudiated by the successors to the present "regime," and not only will that money be thus hopelessly lost but the repayment of former loans be greatly jeopardised.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF WOMEN.

Sr. Petersburg, Jan. 23.

The new Governor-General of St. Petersburg is now turning his attention to women agitators.

No fewer than one hundred and fifty-eight women have been arrested since yesterday. Arrests take place hourly. Women—many of them ladies of refinement and education—were dragged from their beds during the night and lodged in prison.

The police are vigorously prosecuting their domiciliary search for revolutionary leaders and seditious documents.

The new Governor-General works swiftly and in silence. Besides the arrest of the women, I understand that large numbers of influential people were removed to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The persons arrested include lawyers, physicians, professional men, and students.

Some of the smaller factories have resumed work to-day, and 300 men out of 3,000 have returned to the Baltic Works, which are surrounded by strong bodies of troops to prevent any interference on the part of the strikers.

The extent to which the men will return to work is still uncertain. They say that the matter will be determined at a meeting to be held to-morrow.

FINN REVOLT.

FIERCE CONFLICTS IN THE STREETS.

Copenhagen, Jan. 27.

Details received here of the conflict at Helsingfors show that the fighting was of a very desperate character.

Between 6,000 and 7,000 workmen organised a demonstration, and marched through the streets singing revolutionary songs, demanding freedom from the Russian yoke, waving red flags, and crying: "Down with the tyrant!" "Down with the autocrat!"

A strong body of police was called out, and the mob was ordered to disperse.

As the men refused to separate, the police charged them with drawn swords. Some of the men were armed with revolvers, and on their leader firing a shot, the men closed with the armed police, and a hand-to-hand fight took place.

The police, overwhelmed by numbers, made a determined resistance, hacking and slashing at the rioters in sheer desperation.

Reinforcements came up and attacked the crowd from the rear, and a wild struggle ensued, in which many were fatally injured on both sides.

CZAR'S BREAKDOWN.

Paris, Jan 27.

Though the Czar showed such apparent coolness when he was fired on by his own artillery during the ceremony of Blessing the Neva, he was, in fact, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Petit Parisien," profoundly disturbed.

When he reached his apartments he yielded to a fit of utter despair in the midst of his family.

Burying his head in his hands, he gave way to his emotion without restraint, and then, rising excitedly, made the Grand Dukes swear on a holy ikon that they would keep him advised of everything that happened and tell him the whole truth.

His nerves were so shattered that it was determined to send him away to Tsarskot Selo, where he was kept in entire ignorance of the terrible events of Sunday last.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	6	7	16
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	13	9	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	16	19	47
a D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	2	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	21	17	46
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	3	3	17
G Mahim and Worli.....	4	4	16
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	8
Total	68	67	206
Same date last year	76	76	151

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
42	19

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	6	3	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	19	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	22	18	49
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi.....	3	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	34	31	72
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	6	6	14
G Mahim and Worli.....	3	3	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	3	18
Total.....	89	85	230
Same date last year	76	63	146
Total plague deaths to date...	280,190	232,637	

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
33	15

THE Delhi correspondent of the "Englishman" wires that the statue erected to her late Majesty in front of the Town Hall and unveiled during the Durbar was found desecrated early on the morning of the 4th instant, the crown from the head and the figures of justice and peace having been unscrewed and removed. According to bazar gossip some threatening placard was also affixed on the back of the statue, but this the authorities deny. A police enquiry is proceeding, but the authors of the outrage have not at present been traced.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

REALITIES.

ON THE CRUST OF A VOLCANO.

SIX months ago I visited a place in the mountains, back of Hakone, in Japan, called the Great Hell, writes George Lynch in the "Westminster." For sinister weirdness and an aspect of utter desolation I know nothing on earth to compare with it. A crust of lava-like earth, so hot that the traveller has to wear straw coverings for his shoes, lies over the smouldering sulphur fires below. To wander off the path would mean to get anguished. Here and there from holes and fissures jets of sulphur vapour rise befouling the air with an appalling stench; in places the earth trembles and heaves so that the onlooker could hardly feel surprised at any moment to see the whole mountain burst in a vast eruption. Somewhat similar is the political position in Russia at the present moment. The subterranean fire that were smouldering far away down are working up closer to the surface, and if the eruption does take place, the French Revolution will be a schoolboys' riot in comparison. It would have probably taken place by now only that the revolutionary forces are so disconnected. Foreigners hardly realise the immense distances in Russia. If Riga were as close to Warsaw as Birmingham is to London things would move more rapidly, Riga is practically in a state of siege; for weeks ladies have been afraid to go out in the streets. Things are little better in Warsaw, where there are daily riots; and when these are going on the inhabitants are prohibited from giving the protection of their doorways to those who may take refuge there. At this momentous crisis there are a few, but a very few, men who have the courage to warn the Emperor of the actual state of affairs. The most notable is the manly protest of Prince Troubetskoi, who did not mince matters, but used the ominous words addressed to Louis on the eve of the fall of the Bastille, "Ce n'est pas une emeute mais une revolution." Yet even in the face of this the whole country is girding itself up for a continuance of the war. The talk about mediation and peace in the American Press is absolutely irresponsible. It is not that here in Russia a large proportion of the people are not wishing for peace, but it must be peace with some show of honour. Russia must save face, and cannot now talk of mediation at this juncture with any pretence of so doing. It is a physical impossibility that hostilities on a large scale can be resumed before April 10. In Manchuria, The all-important question is, which army will be able to mass a preponderating number of men for the next final battle massacre that will then take place? There are all sorts of accounts as to the number of men the Trans-Siberian Railway is carrying. From a man closely in touch with the Minister of Communications I was told I might put it down at 5,000 men per day, but I don't believe a word of it. One thousand men, accurately, probably 900, is the correct figure. The journey takes from twenty-seven to thirty days; the journey from Tokio, six days. Which army is going to have the preponderating force? There is no doubt in my mind. Exasperating and aggravating although it be to this vast country, a still greater disaster is in store for her some time in April or May. Japan is prepared to have one million men under arms by June 1, and will maintain an army of half a million in a thorough state of efficiency in Manchuria, with rapid replacement of the sick and wounded. It is doubtful if Russia can even equal this.

The Titanic preparations for a tremendous struggle are variously in evidence. For instance, there is an immense order for locomotives just being given for delivery by the end of March. An English firm from Leeds is struggling to obtain a portion of the order—140 engines. It is kept secret as to where they are to be used. The gauge is not that of the Trans-Siberian, but a very narrow one. It happens to be exactly that of the line which the Japanese have built up to Liao-yang. It is no child's-play feeding an army of half a million men. The Path of Empire must be along a railway-track. It will be curiously interesting if we find that these locomotives are being ordered for use over the narrowed gauge that the Japanese have made. First the Manchurian railways and its guards made the excuse for occupation; then the Russians were driven back, and the Japanese narrowed the gauge to suit their own locomotives they sent over; and now the Russians are getting ready locomotives to shoot upon the track they hope to conquer. It is developing into almost the greatest war of any time, and every move on the chessboard amounts to almost planetary importance.

A spin-drift of snow dust swirls through the streets here as I write. The whole capital is held in the freezing grip of an overpowering cold. I passed hundreds of men in snow coated uniforms tramping towards the railway-station to begin a month's journey to fight for they know not what in they know not where. This cold isolates and increases distance, and the crust of the volcano appears temporarily frozen over; which, however, does not prevent the intense burning of these ominous underground fires.

They say there will be an outbreak after the Russian New Year, but I doubt it.

THE BEAUTIFUL FOR EVERYBODY.

M. Emile Chauveton, lately addressing a large assembly of working men in the Hotel de Ville of Paris, on the frescoes, there and elsewhere, of Puvis de Chavannes, made the following incidental remarks on the place of Art in the democratic order, the bases of which are gradually becoming visible in every civilized community:

"The delights of Art ought not to be the privilege of a class. Art is the flower of the work of society: it is as the smile of universal toil. This flowering of labour, this perfected stage of human toil, will be reached, not through merely adventitious help, nor in virtue of a miracle, nor of any external gift or grace, but normally, naturally, the day when justice—of a higher and humaner kind than that which has arrogated to itself the name of justice in the past—will realise itself in and through social effort. On that day the great artists will emerge from the mass of humanity, as in former times there sprang from it kings, conquerors, prophets, and scourges of God. They will be the benefactors of humanity. They will be even something more—they will be its very fruit."

The workmen, clerks, tradesmen, professional men—the workmen forming the vast majority of them—whom M. Chauveton addressed were members of a young democratic and Socialist body known as "L'Art pour Tous" Society. A group of its adherents visited London some time ago, and made the round of its art galleries and places of historic interest. The mission of this Society is educative in the real meaning of the word; it is the awakening and the cultivation of the æsthetic sense among the masses of the people through pictures, statues, books, music, architectural monuments, stage plays, and "utilitarian" objects—objects of everyday use.

THE ARTISAN FOUNDER.

In the three years since its foundation "L'Art pour Tous" Society has made astonishing progress. Its founder is M. Edouard Massieux, a young Parisian artisan. At its first meeting its members counted seven only. They were nearly all workmen. They now number over three thousand. A list of the eminent men of letters, artists, men of science, scholars, and archæologists who have become directors of "L'Art pour Tous," or deliver the weekly lectures and addresses to members of the Society, would be much too long for quotation here.

"L'Art pour Tous" was democratic and Socialistic at its birth. It is so still, and will be. It is the achievement of Young France. In the person of its founder, M. Edouard Massieux, it has sprung from a Socialist body, "La Jeunesse du XIII. Arrondissement." Perhaps the first suggestion for a society such as "L'Art pour Tous" may have been made by M. Marcel Prevost (the author of "La Plus Faible," one of the most successful of this year's plays) in an article he contributed to the "Figaro." In any case, it was M. Edouard Massieux the young mechanic, who took the first steps to put the idea in force. He found a powerful advocate in M. Gerault-Richard, editor of "La Petite Republique," one of the strongest democratic papers in France.

ÆSTHETICS FOR THE MASSES.

"Can you teach æsthetics to the masses of the people," M. Gerault Richard and his friends were asked. Many of the distinguished critics and artists to whom I have referred replied, somewhat Socratically, to the effect that education—not mere instruction, putting in, cramming of any kind—was the purpose in view. They said that "the masses of the people" had never had the opportunity of showing whether there was anything in them to "draw out" or not; and that "the masses of the people," at any rate, were not responsible for the vulgarities, the banalities, and the dead-imitations of art under the patronage of the classes and the Academies.

The founders drew up a plan of weekly visits to the museums, galleries, studios, factories, workshops of Paris. The society was declared free to all who cared to join it. The leading artists, critics, and authors were asked to address the members at these weekly meetings—and they promptly responded with all the sympathy and the generosity characteristic of their class in France. Only seven persons attended the first Sunday meeting, which was held in the Louvre Museum, and at which M. Louis Lumet gave them a lecture on Assyrian life and art, the relics of which lay before their eyes. At the next lecture (Egyptian art) there were fifteen hearers. The numbers increased week by week, so that now each one of these voluntary guides and lecturers has an audience of many hundreds.

The influence of a society such as "L'Art pour Tous" is not to be measured by its numerical strength only, considerable as this is; nor even by the eminence of so many of its adherents. Its influence is also apparent in the rise of new bodies of the kind, and in the affiliation with it of popular societies of various sorts already existing.—John Macdonald in the "Daily News."

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Dr. Marage, an investigator of speech and hearing whose apparatus for teaching the deaf to hear has already been mentioned by us, recently communicated his latest researches to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, through M. d'Arsonval. They show that certain vowel sounds can be heard further when uttered at a certain pitch.

This fact may explain why vocalists deform certain words in singing them. A practical consequence of his experiments is that fog sirens might be made to emit notes of a pitch that carries farther than those they do emit. Another point is that in measuring the acuteness of the ear, the testing sound should always have the same pitch and timbre, and only vary in its intensity.

Colonel Pomortzev, a Russian, has invented an apparatus for enabling balloonists to determine the height above the horizon of points visible on the surface of the ground and also a theodolite, having a solar dial, by which the position of a balloon in the air can be determined from the ground.

The new potato Solanum Commersoni, of Uruguay, which M. Labergerie has improved so far that it is now a promising new vegetable, is in several varieties, having different qualities, but the violet variety seems the most vigorous and productive. The experiments of M. Labergerie were made at Vienna, so that the plant is cultivable in Europe, especially in wet soil.

M. Lippmann has obtained coloured fringes from interference of the waves of light by reflection of a beam of light from two mirrors perpendicular to one another. His experiments were brought before the Academy of Sciences, Paris.

The waste gas of coke furnaces is now utilised for providing motive power. Installations of the sort exist at Altenwald, in the basin of the Saar, Minsterstein, and Neurkichen. Motors of 300 to 602 horse power are driven by means of the gas.

Botanical and zoological stations for experiment or observation multiply in different countries, but perhaps the first established in a desert is that of the Carnegie Institution. It is near Tucson, Arizona, and two biologists, Messrs. Colvilles and MacDougal, have been quartered there studying the flora of the locality, especially cacti. Among these is the Yucca Radiosa, which keeps the drifting sand from burying it by lengthening its trunk. One specimen rooted in the soil was found with a trunk rising through a sanddune about 30 feet high.

Mr. Zsuruki, of the Imperial Academy, Tokio, has reported on the epidemic of cholera in Southern China, which he was sent to investigate, and his experiments show that flies are very active in spreading infection.

At the St. Louis Exhibition a new projection apparatus for schools, which projects printed pages, photographs, charts, works of art, and so on without the need of photography, was shown in the German Section. It was called the epidiascope, but the name of the inventor was not given in the catalogue, though presumably it is Carl Zeiss, of Jena.

The "Mbori" is a disease of camels in the Soudan, a kind of fever which has been traced to a trypanozome. According to M. M. Vallee and Panisset, of the Ecole d'Alfort, France, cows rendered immune for surra, a malady also due to trypanozomes, are immune to mbori, but the contrary has yet to be established.

The Gros life-belt, which is attracting notice in France consists of four small pockets or gas-bags, connected by a tube and enclosed in a vest of gauze, which is put on under the ordinary vest. Connected with the tube are two metal cylinders holding carbide of calcium, which generates acetylene gas in contact with water.

When a person wearing the belt falls) overboard the sea water acting on the carbide generates enough gas to inflate the pockets or gas-bags and buoy him up. Experiments have shown that the life-belt, which can be worn with an ordinary dress without being noticed, supports and saves persons who cannot swim when they plunge overboard. It only weighs a few ounces.

The Italian submarine "Delfino" is built of steel plates over an inch thick. Of cigarshape, her length is about 78 feet and her beam about 9 feet. Her displacement varies according to the extent of submersion from 95 to 107 tons. Her engines work by electricity from 300 accumulators. She has three screw propellers, one aft for going ahead or astern, and two above for submersion and emersion. The turret allows of a look-out when the boat is sunk. She has two torpedo tubes forward. Her oxygen supply only serves for 12 hours in summer.

The steam turbine yacht of Sir George Newnes, M.P., will have a maximum speed of 15 knots, and the boilers, as well as the coal bunkers, are so built as to serve for oil fuel. Electric power will be used for auxiliary purposes: steering, cable work, warping, heating, ventilation, boat hoisting, &c.

The firm of Leroy and Co., who presented a miniature watch to Miss Roosevelt, have just finished a still more remarkable watch, sold for 4,000 dollars. It has two dials, one showing the time and phases of the moon, the date for 400 years, the months, seasons, solstices, and equinoxes. There is a chronograph for scientific observations a reminder of the time of winding-up, and indications of the mean solar time and equation of time. There is also a thermometer, hygrometer, aneroid barometer the hours of sunrise and sunset, the night sky or firmament, &c. Artistically the watch is also a masterpiece, the case representing the Fates and Time. The watch has been made to satisfy Count de Carvalho Monteiro of Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), and has occupied the leisure of M. Junod, the maker, for seven years.

The "Associations des Industriels de France Contre les Accidents du Travail" will hold a Congress in June, in order to judge apparatus for the safety of workmen with high tension wires and award a prize of 6,000 francs (£240) for the best. The prize will go to the inventor of any nation who provides an apparatus for safely telling if a wire is, "live" or not. It must be equally applicable to alternating and direct currents of all voltages, and must be trustworthy and incapable of damaging itself, the operator, or the system of circuits.

An ingenious little automatic umbrella stand called the "Raga," and devised by M. Ravoux-Garbil, is worthy of notice. It consists of a catch fixed on the wall, or elsewhere, into which the umbrella is stuck by its point so as to hang handle downwards and drip into a tray underneath.

A new iron bridge in three spans is to be erected across the Seine at the old railway station of Orleans, Paris. Hitherto the longest span of the Paris bridges was that of the "Pont Alexander III., 107 metres long. That of the new bridge, which is of similar type, will be 140 metres.

Spanish astronomers are to observe the coming total eclipse of the sun from a balloon. It is also probable that similar ascents will be made by French observers in Algeria and Tunis.

The general advantages and benefits which have been conferred on the community as a result of commercial enterprise and competition are so obvious that it is unnecessary to recite them says, "The Hospital" Whether or not in the future co-operative is to succeed competitive effort, the day of individualism, it cannot be denied, has not been an altogether inglorious one. There need be little hesitation in allowing also that in its relation to medical practice and to the health of the community, the commercial spirit can count no scanty record of triumphs. The advantageous preparation and modification of many foodstuffs, the development of sanitary appliances, the advancement of the pharmaceutical forms and combinations of remedies, even improvements in methods of treatment, have not invariably been due to suggestions taking origin within the ranks of the profession. On the contrary, amidst this list may be found many instances of progress due to extra professional enterprise stimulated by a perfectly legitimate commercial ambition. Unfortunately, to the same source must be attributed many empty and vainglorious claims and much that is certainly humbug, and in some instances fraud. It would be a great public advantage if the advertisers of proprietary foods and medicines were compelled to submit their preparations to official inspection, and were liable to penalty in the event of default. In the meantime it is important that medical practitioners and hospital authorities should be careful not to lend their support to any commercial product without being fully satisfied that the actual value of this is equal to its professions. To prove all things is a sound rule of life, and it is especially incumbent on those whose word is sure to enlist the suffrages of great numbers of the less trained and more gullible genera' public.'

SPEAKING at the Cervantes Tercensenary Dinner in London on the 19th ultimo, Sir Henry Irving referred to the very good opinion of the drama entertained by Don Quixote, who in a lucid moment said that it "is a mirror in which we see in vivid form the actions of human life", a judgment, as Sir Henry remarked that recalls the famous saying of Hamlet in his speech to the players, that it was the function of the actor "to hold, as 't were the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image; and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure." Sir Henry also quoted the saying of the Knight of La Mancha that "there is no embodiment of fancy which more truely presents to us what we are, and what we ought to be than comedy and comedians."

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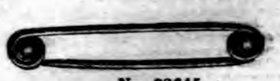

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